DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 437 201 PS 028 190

TITLE	Wilmington Kids Count Fact Book 1999: How Well is the Village Raising the Child?
INSTITUTION	Delaware Univ., Newark. Kids Count in Delaware.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
PUB DATE	1999-00-00
NOTE	64p.; Funded in part by the City of Wilmington, DE.
AVAILABLE FROM	KIDS COUNT in Delaware, 298K Graham Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-7350. Tel: 302-831-4966; Fax: 302-831-4987. Web site: <http://www.dekidscount.org>.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Accidents; *Adolescents; Birth Weight; Child Welfare; *Children; Crime; Delinquency; Dropouts; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Violence; Homicide; Low Income Groups; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; *Poverty; Statistical Surveys; Suicide; Tables (Data); Urban Areas; *Urban Youth; *Well Being
IDENTIFIERS	Child Mortality; *Delaware (Wilmington); *Indicators; Welfare Reform

ABSTRACT

This Kids Count fact book provides a statistical portrait of the well-being of children in Wilmington, Delaware, and it is designed to be used by policymakers, educators, youth development professionals, and neighborhoods in Wilmington to design and implement community youth development plans. Seventeen indicators are used to describe children's well-being: (1) births to teens; (2) low birth weight infants; (3) infant mortality; (4) child deaths; (5) teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (6) juvenile crime; (7) teens not graduated and not enrolled in school; (8) teens not in school and not working; (9) children in poverty; (10) children in one-parent households; (11) prenatal care; (12) substance abuse; (13) HIV/AIDS; (14) food stamp participation; (15) welfare reform; (16) domestic violence; and (17) environmental hazards. Each indicator is defined, its relationship to child and family well-being described, and data portrayed in graph or chart format. Data are detailed by census tract, ZIP code, or by neighborhood for the most current year available. Among the findings reported are the following: the teen pregnancy rate is three times higher for black teens than for white; infant mortality rates are much higher than statewide rates; the leading cause of teen death was homicide or suicide rather than the unintentional injuries for teens statewide; the percentage of teens who are not enrolled in school, are not in the labor force, and are not high school graduates is almost triple the state percentage; and almost 38 percent of Wilmington children live below the poverty level, more than double the state percentage. Data tables complete the fact book. (KB)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 437 201

Wilmington Kids Count

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

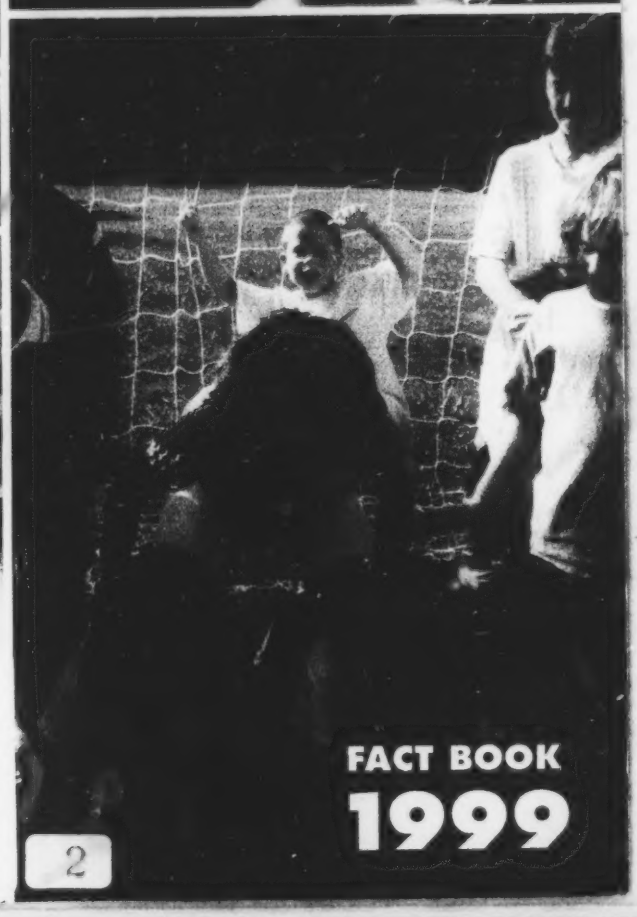
PS 028190

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

T. Schooley

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



FACT BOOK

1999

JAMES H. SILLS, JR.
MAYOR

City of Wilmington
Delaware

LOUIS L. REDDING - CITY/COUNTY BUILDING
800 FRENCH STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
19801 - 3537

September 20, 1999

Dear Residents:

The first edition of *Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 1999: "How well is the village raising the child?"* represents the City of Wilmington's efforts to build on the strength of our community. The African proverb "It Takes a Village to Raise a Child" is more than just a quote, it must become a custom of our community. The facts, charts and graphs provide us with a perspective on the condition and well being of our children and their families.

The *KIDS COUNT Fact Book* that is released annually provides a well-documented perspective on how our children and families are doing statewide. However, there is limited data on children who live in the only urban community in the State of Delaware. The City of Wilmington will use the information contained in this book to stimulate discussion with policy makers, educators, youth development professionals, and more importantly, with the neighborhoods throughout the City of Wilmington, as we develop and implement community youth development plans.

It is important that we initiate plans that focus on the assets and experiences our children and youth need to develop into positive and productive adults. In addition, we must examine the assets and influences that are used within their homes and communities to foster and support that development.

I urge you to take time to review the content and concept of *Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 1999: "How well is the village raising the child?"* and participate in the development of policies and programs that promote positive youth growth and development.

Sincerely,

James H. Sills, Jr.
Mayor

Wilmington Kids Count

How well is the village raising the child?

Funded by the City of Wilmington and the Annie E. Casey Foundation

KIDS COUNT in Delaware
298K Graham Hall • University of Delaware • Newark, DE 19716-7350
Phone: (302) 831-4966 • Fax: (302) 831-4987
www.dekidscount.org

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Acknowledgments

The Honorable James H. Sills
Mayor, City of Wilmington

The Hon. James M. Baker
President, Wilmington City Council

Henry Supinski
Treasurer, Wilmington City Council

Leo T. Marshall
City Clerk, Wilmington City Council

Wilmington City Council

Theodore Blunt
First District

Norman D. Griffith
Second District

Stephanie T. Bolden
Third District

Norman M. Oliver
Fourth District

Demetrio Ortega, Jr.
Fifth District

Kevin F. Kelley, Sr.
Sixth District

Gerald W. Kelly
Seventh District

Gerald L. Brady
Eighth District

Paul T. Barkowski
At-large

Charles M. "Bud" Freel
At-large

Theopalis K. Gregory
At-large

Samuel L. Guy
At-large

Department of Youth and Families

Tyrone J. Jones
Director

Jana Lane-Brown
Superintendent

Karen Cooper
Education Specialist

Artise Goldsborough
Administrative Assistant

Shunda Orr
Intern

Marcus Henry
Intern

Mary Slater
Public Allies

Wilmington Advisory Commission on Youth and Families

Karen Cameron, Chair

Michael Arrington

Raye Avery

Christopher Coons

Carolee Grillo

Father Lawrence Harvey

Amy Huffman

Anthony Johnson

Allan Lawrence

Maria Madera

Judge Rosalind Toulson

Mohammad Salaam

Sandra Wright

Metropolitan Wilmington Urban League

James H. Gilliam, Sr.
Chairman of the Board

Karla Ballard
President, ARISE International

Tony Allen
Office of Senator Joseph Biden

David Rudder

KIDS COUNT Staff

Teresa L. Schooley
Project Director, KIDS COUNT in Delaware
Center for Community Development and Family Policy
University of Delaware

David Rudder
Graduate Research Assistant
Center for Community Development and Family Policy
University of Delaware

Design and Photography

Design: ***Karen Kaler***
RSVP Design

Photography: ***Sheri Woodruff***
David Rudder
Karen Kaler

KIDS COUNT Steering Committee

Nancy Wilson, Ph.D., Chair
Department of Education

Benjamin Fay, Vice Chair
Committee on Early Education and Social Services

Gwendoline B. Angalet
Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Donna Curtis
Educator

Janet Dill
Business/Public Education Council

Steven A. Dowshen, M. D.
Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

Theodore W. Jarrell, Ph.D.
Delaware Health Statistics Center
Delaware Health and Social Services

Tyrone Jones
Department of Youth and Families
Office of the Mayor
City of Wilmington

Prue Kobasa, RN, MSN
Public Health Nursing Director
Division of Public Health

Sam Latbem
United Auto Workers

Patricia Tanner Nelson, Ed.D.
Cooperative Extension
University of Delaware

Anthony M. Policastro, M. D.
Medical Director
Nanticoke Hospital

Helen C. Riley
Executive Director
St. Michael's Day Nursery

Dale Sampson-Levin, M.S.W.
Action for Delaware Families and Children

Sandra M. Shelnutt
Alliance for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention

Starlene Taylor, Ed.D.
Cooperative Extension
Delaware State University

KIDS COUNT Data Committee

Steven A. Dowshen, M.D., Chair
Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

Celeste R. Anderson
Evaluation Coordinator
Delaware Health and Social Services

Peter Antal
Wilmington Healthy Start
University of Delaware

Tammy J. Hyland
Delaware State Police

Theodore W. Jarrell, Ph.D.
Delaware Health Statistics Center
Delaware Health and Social Services

Solomon H. Katz, Ph.D.
Director, W.M. Krogman Center for Research in Child Growth and Development, University of Pennsylvania

Carl W. Nelson, Ph.D.
Division of Management Services
Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families

Edward C. Ratledge
Director, Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research
University of Delaware

Robert A. Ruggiero
Delaware Health Statistics Center
Delaware Health and Social Services

Special thanks to

Janice L. Sturgis
Center for Community Development and Family Policy
University of Delaware

Michelle L. Gair
Graduate Research Assistant
Center for Community Development and Family Policy
University of Delaware

Nick Chiarkas
University of Delaware Library

A special thank you to the Delaware children featured in photographs on the cover and throughout this book

Table of Contents

Wilmington Kids Count 4

Demographics 8

The Indicators

Births to Teens 9

Prenatal Care 12

Low Birth Weight Babies 13

Infant Mortality 14

Child Deaths of Children 1–14 years of Age 16

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide 17

Juvenile Crime 18

Teens Not in the School and Not in the Labor Force 21

High School Dropouts 22

Children in Poverty 24

Children in One Parent Households 25

Other Issues Affecting Wilmington's Children

Food Stamps 26

A Better Chance

Welfare Reform Program 27

HIV/AIDS 28

Environmental Hazards – Brownfields 30

Domestic Violence 32

Wilmington Children Speak 33

Data Tables 37

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Wilmington Kids Count

The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 1999 is a snapshot of the well being of children in Wilmington, Delaware. This first report is designed as a resource for policy makers and citizens to utilize in shaping local action to improve the status of children and families in Wilmington. It is intended to present a variety of indicators which provides a balanced perspective of how children and families are faring.

Based on the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book and The Annie E. Casey Foundation's National Data Book, we have collected data using the ten national indicators. In addition, data is presented on prenatal care, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Food Stamps, welfare reform, domestic violence, substance abuse, and environmental hazards. Education information is limited due to the unavailability of data for Wilmington students.

The ten-featured indicators have been chosen because they provide a picture of the actual condition of children rather than a summary of programs delivered or funds expended on behalf of children. These indicators have three attributes:

- They describe a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children
- They reflect experiences across the developmental stages from birth through early adulthood
- They are consistent across states and over time, permitting legitimate comparisons.

The featured indicators are:

- **Births to teens**
- **Low birth weight babies**
- **Infant mortality**
- **Child deaths**
- **Teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide**
- **Juvenile crime**
- **Teens not graduated and not enrolled – high school dropouts**
- **Teens not in school and not working**
- **Children in poverty**
- **Children in one-parent households**

Making Sense of the Numbers

The information on each indicator is organized as follows:

Definition	a description of the indicator and what it means
Impact	the relationship of the indicator to child and family well-being
Graphs and charts	data displayed in a user-friendly manner
Related information	information in the appendix relating to the indicators

Sources of Data

The data are presented in several ways:

- Annual data for the most current available year
- Three-year and five-year averages through 1997 to minimize fluctuations of single year data and provide more realistic pictures of children's outcomes
- Annual, three-year or five-year average data for a decade or longer to illustrate trends and permit long-term comparisons
- Comparisons between Wilmington, the balance of New Castle County (data for New Castle County minus Wilmington), Delaware and the United States.

The data have been gathered primarily from:

- Delaware Health Statistics Center, Department of Health and Social Services
- Statistical Analysis Center, Executive Department, State of Delaware
- Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
- Department of Education, State of Delaware
- Department of Health and Social Services, State of Delaware
- U.S. Bureau of the Census
- Delaware Population Consortium
- Family and Workplace Connection
- Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
- Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety
- Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families
- Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
- Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, University of Delaware
- Center for Community Development and Family Policy, University of Delaware

Interpreting the Data

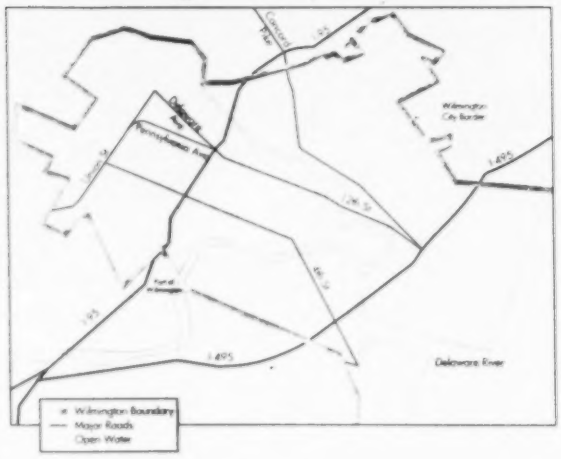
The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 1999 uses the most current, reliable data. It is important to note that there are limitations in the data that was available, and KIDS COUNT hopes that in future publications, more information will be forthcoming. As policy makers and citizens seek information based on up-to-date data, we expect more city-level data will be gathered and reported.

Beware of small numbers! Since the population of Wilmington is relatively modest, a small number of events (infant deaths, child deaths) may vary considerably from year to year, not necessarily reflecting significant changes in the indicators. The most important task is to assess the progress made toward meeting the indicator and to determine if the city is moving in the right direction. We hope in subsequent years to present more trend data.

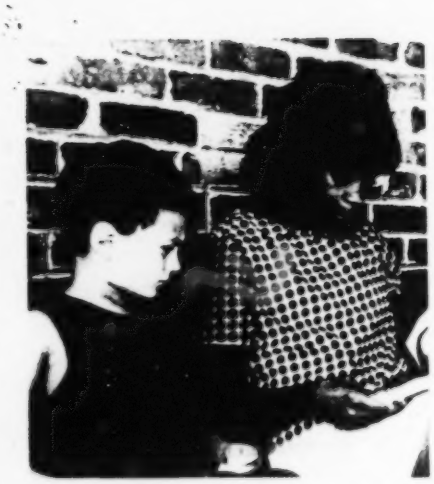
As we quickly approach the year 2000, information from the 1990 U.S. Census becomes less reliable. For example, the source of child poverty and family income for Wilmington is the U.S. Census conducted nearly ten years ago. It is helpful to look at these indicators, but one must realize that the 2000 Census information may paint a different picture.

Accepted names for various ethnic and racial groups are constantly in flux and indicators differ in their terminology. KIDS COUNT has used the terminology reported by the data collection sources. Data for the Hispanic population of Wilmington was extremely limited. In the future we hope this data will be available.

Wilmington City Boundary

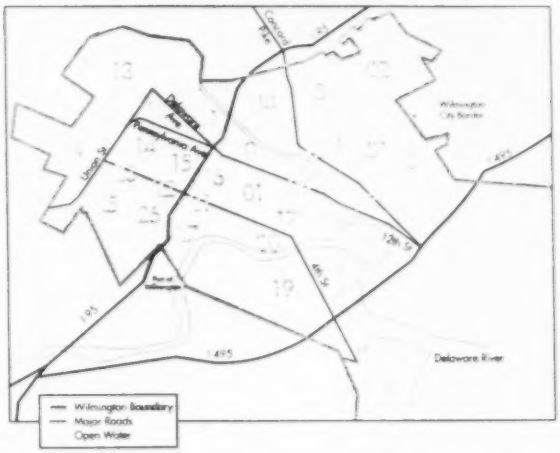


Where possible in this report, data for Wilmington are reported using the exact City boundaries as defined by the census tract. This is the preferable method since tracts are assigned based on the exact street address, and there is a group of tracts that conforms exactly to the City. However, some data sources do not include census tracts. In those cases, the ZIP codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806 were used to define Wilmington. When it is defined in this way, it includes the entire City and some outlying areas.



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Wilmington Census Tracts



The Delaware Health Statistics Center conducted a comparative analysis of the effect of using ZIP codes as a substitute for census tracts when tracts were not available. This analysis used birth data from 1991-1997 for which both ZIP code and census tracts were available. The analysis indicated that ZIP codes are a reasonable proxy measure for the City of Wilmington. However, the following caveats should be kept in mind when using ZIP codes:

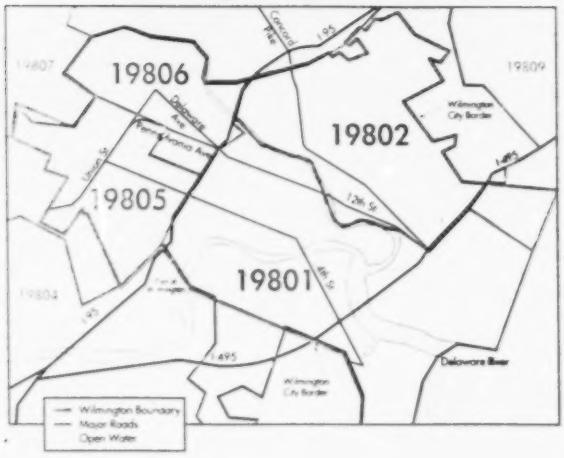
1. The absolute number of events is higher when using ZIP codes due to the inclusion of areas outside of the City boundaries. For example, there were 9,048 births to residents living within the City boundaries from 1991-1997. However, there were 11,359 births to residents of the aforementioned ZIP codes. This represents about 25% more than occurred to residents of the City. Therefore, any statistic reported as the number of events should be interpreted with this caution in mind.
2. Of the various indicators that were examined, (low birth weight, adequacy of prenatal care, insurance status, mother's education, etc.), all looked slightly better when using ZIP codes than when using census tracts. For example, the percent of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care during pregnancy was 77.3% using tracts and 77.8% using ZIPs. This should be kept in mind when looking at the data.

Anyone interested in more details on the comparative analysis can contact the Delaware Health Statistic Center at (302) 739-4776.

Some data has also been reported by using Neighborhood Planning Council Maps. Please be aware of the limitations of this data. It is useful for comparison but caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Wilmington Zip Codes

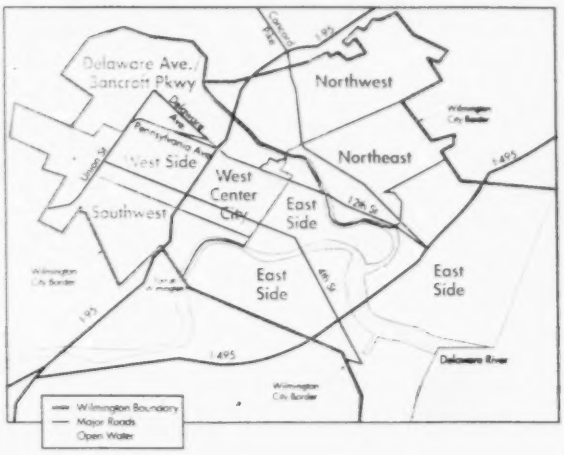


The key in the evaluation of the statistics is to examine everything in context. The data challenges stereotypes, pushing us to look beyond the surface for the less obvious reasons for the numbers. Individual indicators, like the rest of life's concerns, do not exist in a vacuum and cannot be reduced to the best and the worst.

It is important to look at the trends that are portrayed over a significant period of time. One can see that Wilmington mirrors the state and New Castle County in some areas such as causes of child deaths, but fares poorly in others such as teen birth rates and children born to single mothers.

In the future, we expect the data which assesses the well-being of children in Wilmington will be more timely and will contain more complete information than is currently available.

Neighborhood Planning Councils

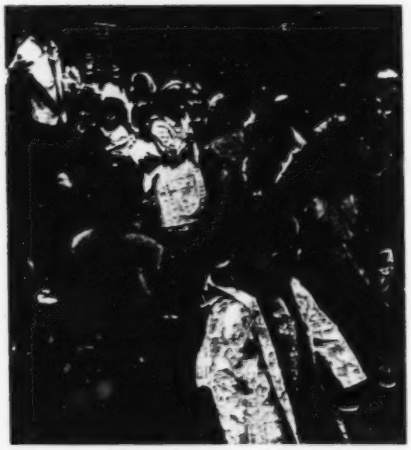


WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Demographics

Wilmington represented **10.7% of Delaware's total population** in 1990.
Wilmington represented **9.9% of Delaware's total population** in 1997.
Wilmington represents **9.7% of Delaware's total population** in 1999.
Wilmington represented **16.1% of New Castle County's population** in 1990.
Wilmington represented **15.1% of New Castle County's population** in 1997.
Wilmington represents **14.9% of New Castle County's population** in 1999.

Source: Population Consortium



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Population Estimates

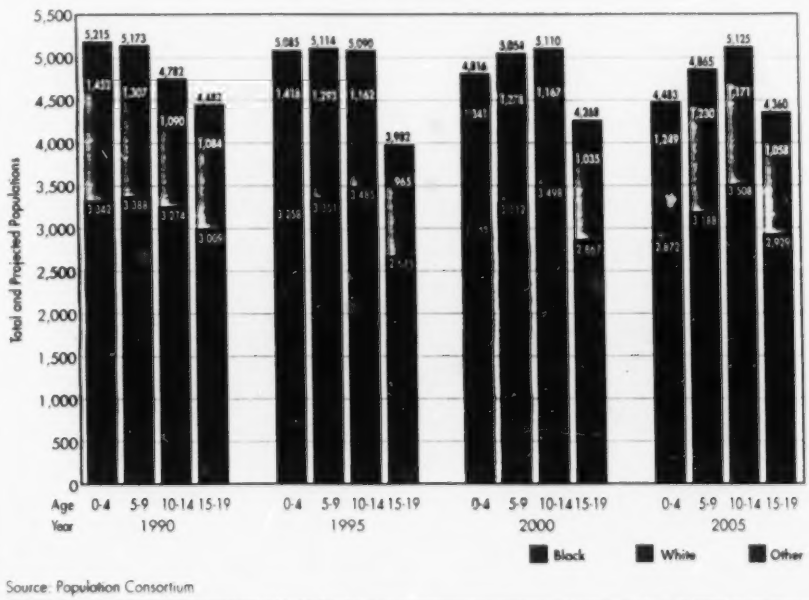
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle Co., 1997 and 1999

	Delaware		Wilmington		New Castle County	
1997	733,874		72,304	9.9%	477,825	65.1%
1999	751,186		72,582	9.7%	486,592	64.8%
Whites						
1997	593,583	80.9%	30,719	42.5%	385,413	80.7%
1999	606,186	80.7%	30,844	42.5%	390,835	80.3%
Blacks						
1997	126,695	17.3%	37,660	52.1%	82,511	17.3%
1999	130,769	17.4%	37,807	52.1%	85,245	17.5%

Source: Population Consortium

Population Estimates of Children

Wilmington, 1990–2005



Source: Population Consortium

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births to Teens

Bearing a child during adolescence threatens the long-term development of the teen as well as her baby. These consequences are often attributable to the poverty and other adverse socioeconomic circumstances that frequently accompany early childbearing.[1] *Compared with babies born to older mothers, babies born to teen mothers, are at higher risk of low birth weight and infant mortality.*[2] *They are more likely to grow up in homes that offer lower levels of emotional support and cognitive stimulation, and they are less likely to earn a high school diploma.*[3]

Being a teen mother seriously limits subsequent education and employment prospects.[4] *Nationally three out of five teen mothers drop out of school. Lifetime earnings are less than half of those of women who wait until age twenty before bearing their first child. Children born to teen parents are more likely to suffer poor health, have learning and behavior problems, live in poverty, go to prison, and become teen parents themselves.*[5]

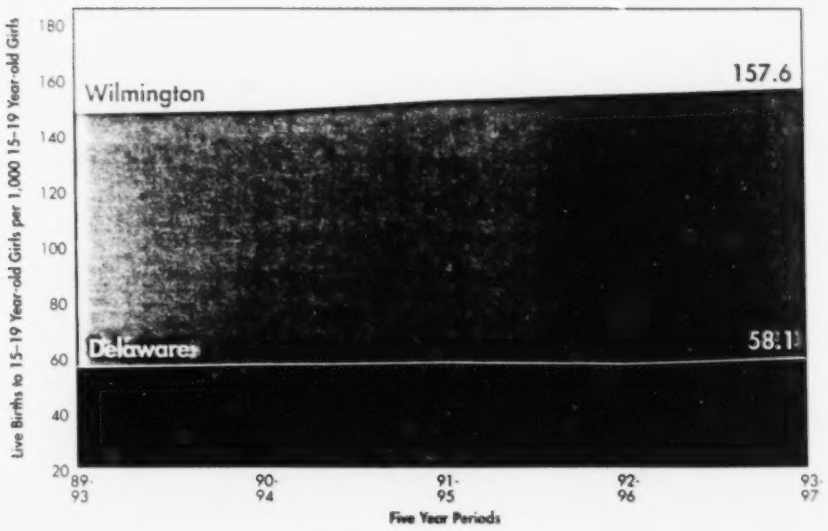
Birth Rate– number of births per 1,000 females in the same group

1. Wales, M. (1997). Women's Health: Adolescents. Lancet, 349 (supplement I, pp. 15-16). Bacharach, C.A. and Garve, K. (1992). *Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence. Summary of a Conference.* Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.
2. *Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing* (1996). Rebecca A. Maynard (Ed.). New York: The Robin Hood Foundation.
4. Child Trends, Inc. and the U.S. Census Bureau. *Trends in the Well Being of America's Children and Youth: 1996* (1996). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.
5. *The State of America's Children Yearbook 1995* (1995). Washington D.C.: Children's Defense Fund.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Births to Teens 15–19

Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Did you know?

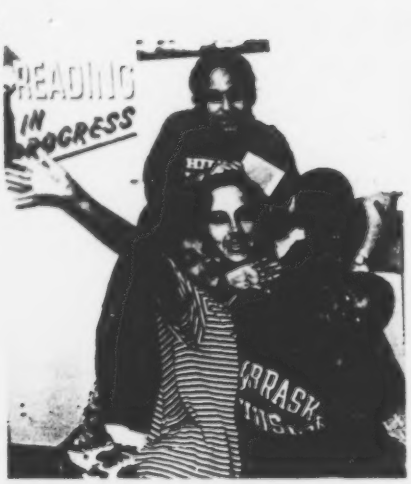
Students with high expectations of their own academic success and who expected to complete college or attend graduate school, were less likely to have a child while they were teenagers than those with lower expectations.

Source: Kristin A. Moore, Jennifer Manlove, Dana Glei and Donna Morrison. (1998). "Nonmarital School Age Motherhood: Family, Individual, and School Characteristics." *The Journal of Adolescent Research*. 13(4). 433-457.

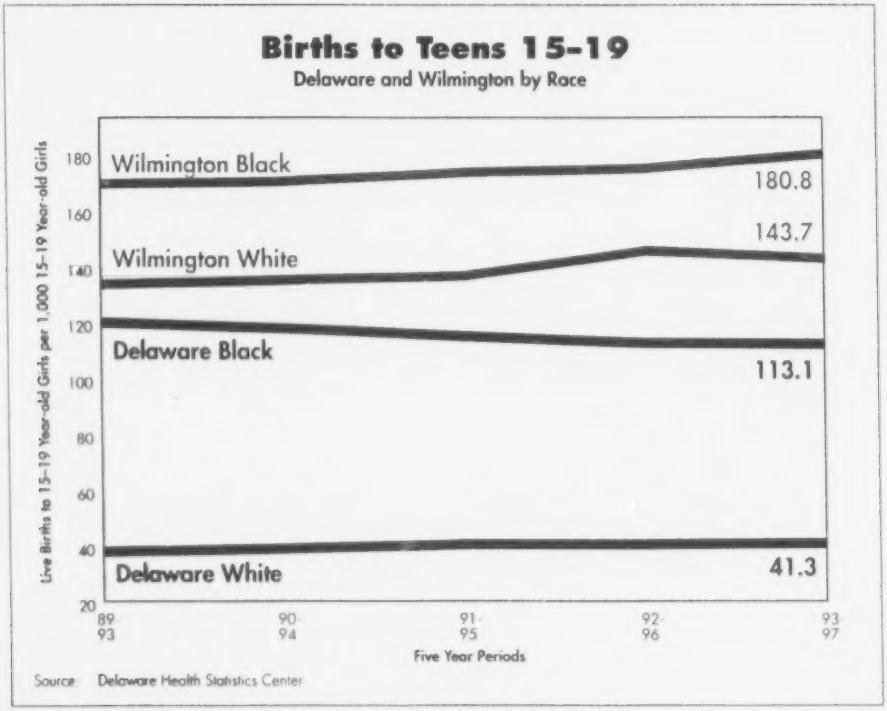
Continued on next page

Births to Teens

Continued from previous page



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

In Wilmington

16.2% of black children were born to a mother **17 yrs. and under.**
5.3% of white children were born to a mother **17 yrs. and under.**
84.9% of all black live births were to **single black mothers.**
36.7% of all white live births were to **single white mothers.**
67.6% of all children were born to **single mothers.**

In the Balance of New Castle County

7.0% of black children were born to a mother 17 yrs. and under.
2.4% of white children were born to a mother 17 yrs. and under.
58.3% of all black live births were to single black mothers.
20.8% of all white live births were to single white mothers.
26.2% of all children were born to single mothers.

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

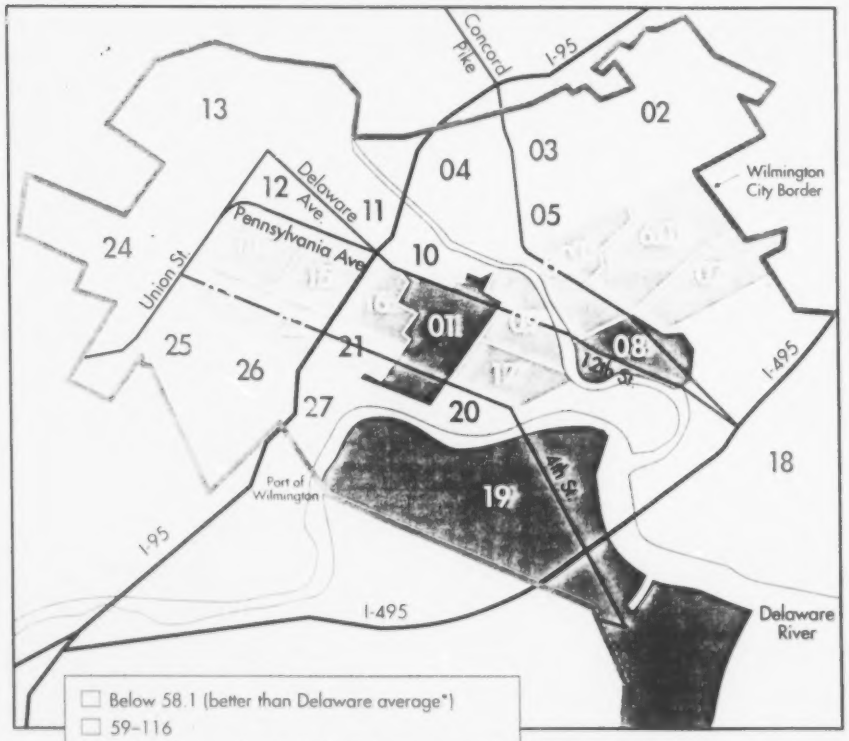
Did you know?

- the sons of teen mothers are 13% more likely to end up in prison
- the daughters of teen mothers are 22% more likely to become teen mothers
- nearly 80% of unmarried teen mothers end up on welfare
- one of every three girls has had sex by age 16, one out of two by 18, three of four boys have had sex by age 18

Source: National Campaign to End Teenage Pregnancy. Available HYPERLINK http://www.teenpregnancy.org

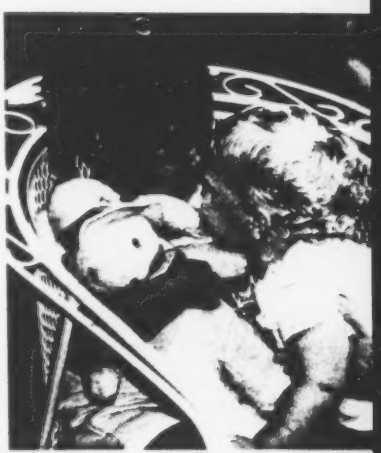
Birth Rates for Girls 15–19

by Census Tract, Wilmington, 1991–1997



Census Tract	Births to 15-19 yr. olds	Birth Rate*	Census Tract	Births to 15-19 yr. olds	Birth Rate*
1	27	532.5	14	47	213.9
2	99	80.2	15	76	170.8
3	78	107.3	16	114	227.4
4	44	110.0	17	109	191.6
5	154	164.7	19	110	253.6
6.01	134	195.0	20	27	165.3
6.02	136	204.6	21	88	164.4
7	151	229.1	22	204	218.1
8	16	258.2	23	174	205.9
9	116	185.5	24	78	125.9
10	7	138.1	25	37	87.6
11	4	33.8	26	58	134.1
12	12	96.8	27	14	56.5
13	2	4.6			

* Any tract with 20 or less events should be interpreted with caution.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

For more information see

Prenatal Care	p. W-12
Low Birth Weight Babies	p. W-13
Infant Mortality	p. W-14
High School Dropouts	p. W-22
Children in One-Parent Households	p. W-25
Table 4-5	p. W-40-41
Table 20	p. W-51
Table 23	p. W-53

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Prenatal Care

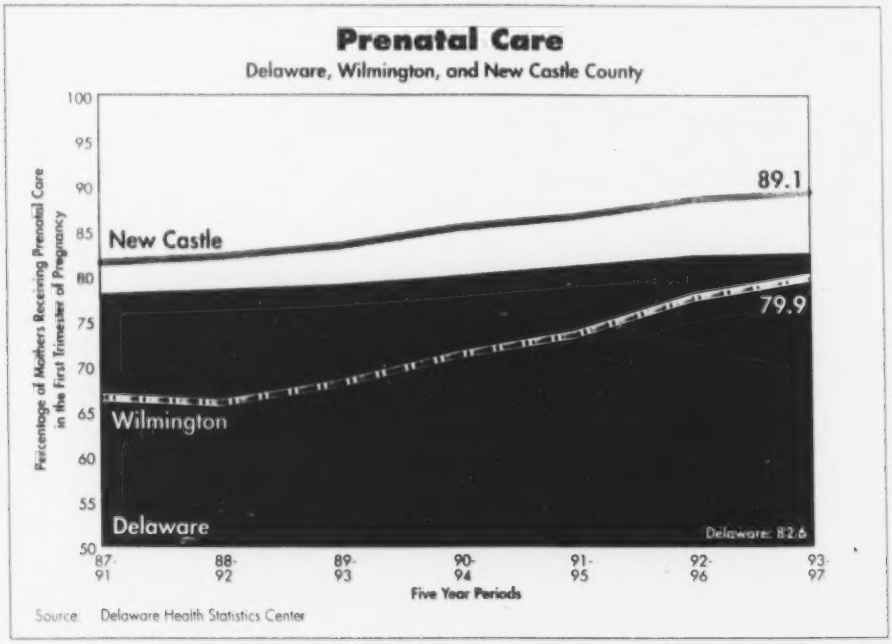
Adequate Prenatal Care – frequency and quality as measured by the Kessner Index: The Kessner Index defines adequate prenatal care as (a) the first prenatal visit occurring during the first trimester of pregnancy and (b) periodic visits throughout pregnancy totaling nine or more prenatal visits by the 36th week of gestation. Inadequate care is defined as (a) the first prenatal visit occurring during the third trimester of pregnancy or (b) four or fewer prenatal visits by the 34th weeks of gestation. When the time of the initial visit and the total number of prenatal visits falls between these parameters, the adequacy of prenatal care is rated intermediate.

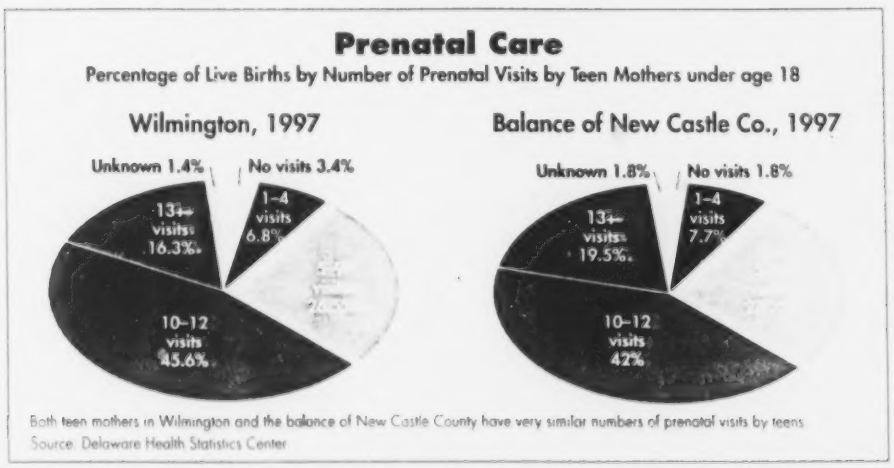
Women who do not get adequate prenatal care are more likely to give birth to low birth weight babies. The Kessner Index defines adequate prenatal care as (a) the first prenatal visit occurring during the first trimester of pregnancy and (b) periodic visits throughout pregnancy totaling nine or more by the 36th week of gestation. Inadequate care is defined as (a) the first prenatal visit occurring during the third trimester of pregnancy or (b) four or fewer prenatal visits by the 34th week of gestation. When the time of the initial visit and the total number of prenatal visits falls between these parameters, the adequacy of prenatal care is rated intermediate.

Poor health habits during pregnancy, particularly at critical points in fetal development, contribute to low birth weight, physical and mental impairment, and infant mortality. Early prenatal care encourages mothers to reduce or abstain from drug, alcohol, and tobacco use during pregnancy and to eat healthy foods. Smoking during pregnancy has been linked to 20% to 30% of low birth weight babies.[1]

1. Chomitz, Virginia Rall, Lillian W.Y. Cheung, Ellice Lieberman. "The Role of Lifestyle in Preventing Low Birth Weight." in *The Future of Children: Low Birthweight*. Vol. 5, No. 1 (Spring 1995). Los Altos, CA: The Center for the Future of Children.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT




Prenatal Care
Percentage of Live Births by Number of Prenatal Visits by Teen Mothers under age 18
Wilmington, 1997
Unknown 1.4%
No visits 3.4%
1–4 visits 6.8%
13+ visits 16.3%
10–12 visits 45.6%
Balance of New Castle Co., 1997
Unknown 1.8%
No visits 1.8%
1–4 visits 7.7%
13+ visits 19.5%
10–12 visits 42%
Both teen mothers in Wilmington and the balance of New Castle County have very similar numbers of prenatal visits by teens.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. W-9
Low Birth Weight Babies	p. W-13
Infant Mortality	p. W-14
Table 8	p. W-43

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low birth weight, particularly very low birth weight, is the single most reliable predictor of infant mortality. Low birth weight is also associated with prolonged expensive hospitalizations, with persistent health problems throughout childhood and into adulthood, and with an increased risk for developmental delays and disabilities. Many low birth weight babies also have major birth defects.

Underlying the high rate of low birth weight among African-Americans in the United States (and in Delaware) is the higher rate of preterm delivery (babies born before 37 weeks gestation). The causes of preterm delivery are not well understood; the higher rates are not completely explained by differences in socioeconomic status, health status, and the use of tobacco and other drugs. [1]

1. Paneth, Nigel S., "The Problem of Low Birthweight," in *The Future of Children: Low Birthweight*, Vol 5, No 1 (Spring 1995). Los Altos, CA: The Center for the Future of Children.

Infancy – the period from birth to one year

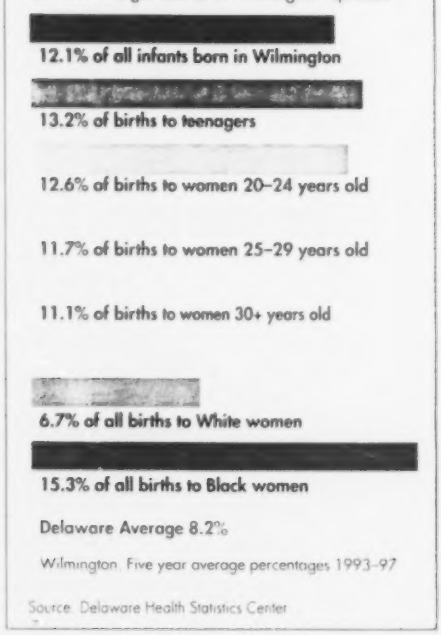
Neonatal – the period from birth to 27 days

Low Birth Weight Babies – infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth (includes very low birth weight)

Very Low Birth Weight – less than 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.)

Birth Cohort – all children born within specified period of time

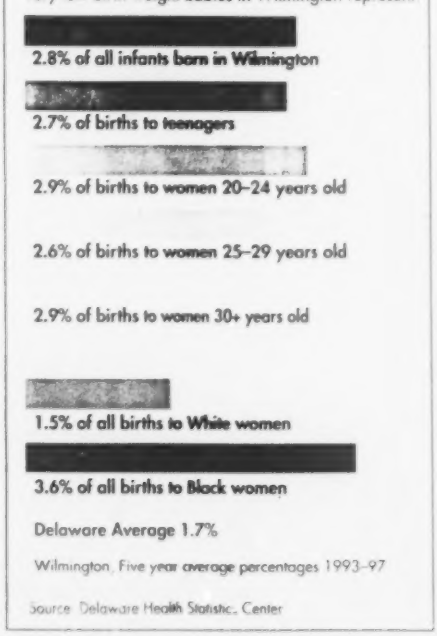
Percentage of Babies with
Low Birth Weight
(weight less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.)
by Age and Race of Mother
Wilmington, 1993–1997


Low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:
12.1% of all infants born in Wilmington
13.2% of births to teenagers
12.6% of births to women 20–24 years old
11.7% of births to women 25–29 years old
11.1% of births to women 30+ years old
6.7% of all births to White women
15.3% of all births to Black women
Delaware Average 8.2%

Wilmington, Five year average percentages 1993–97

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Babies with
Very Low Birth Weight
(weight less than 1,500 grams or 3.3 lbs.)
by Age and Race of Mother
Wilmington, 1993–1997


Very low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:
2.8% of all infants born in Wilmington
2.7% of births to teenagers
2.9% of births to women 20–24 years old
2.6% of births to women 25–29 years old
2.9% of births to women 30+ years old
1.5% of all births to White women
3.6% of all births to Black women
Delaware Average 1.7%

Wilmington, Five year average percentages 1993–97

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Over **12**% of all babies born in Wilmington are **low birth weight**, compared to **8**% in Delaware, and the percentage of very low birth weight births follows a similar pattern. **Low birth weight is the leading cause of infant mortality.**

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. W-9
Prenatal Care	p. W-12
Infant Mortality	p. W-14
Tables 5-8	p. W-41-43

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. The infant mortality rate is an important indicator of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women because it is associated with a variety of factors, such as maternal health, prenatal care, quality and access to medical care and socioeconomic conditions.[1] *In fact, infant mortality rates are closely linked to a community's social and economic conditions. Communities with multiple problems such as poverty, poor housing conditions, and unemployment tend to have higher infant mortality rates than more advantaged communities.*[2]

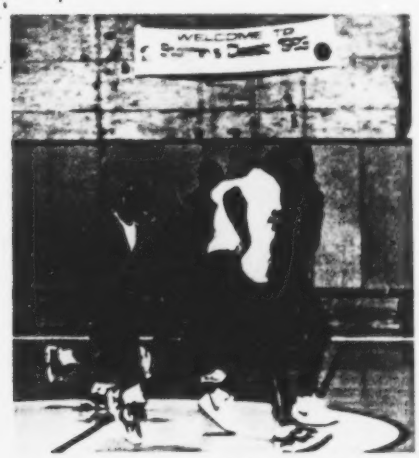
Risk factors contributing to infant deaths include a lack of preventive health and prenatal care, inadequate nutrition, and poor living conditions. Some of the health factors associated with infant deaths include birth defects, complications resulting from early delivery, and low birth weight, and respiratory problems.[3]

Infant Mortality Rate – number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

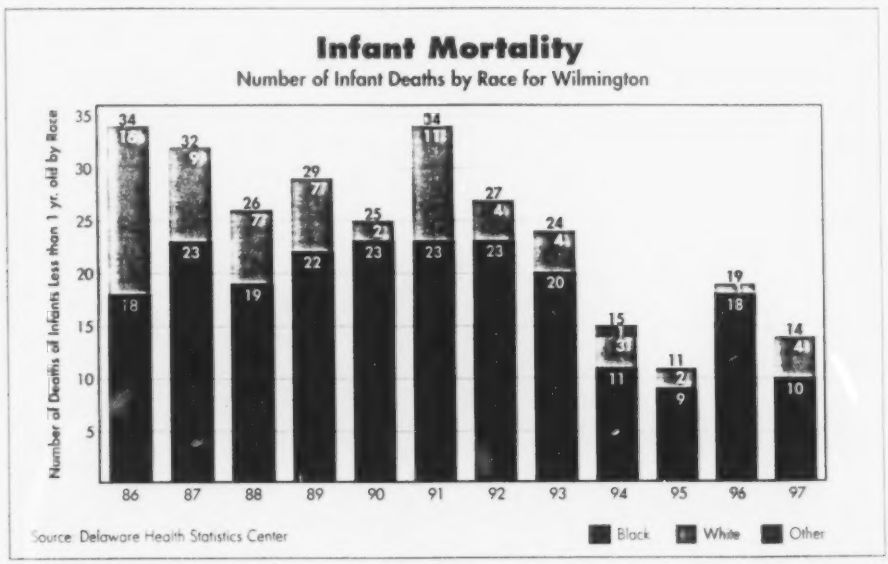
Birth Cohort – all children born within specified period of time. An infant death in the cohort means that a child born during that period died within the first year after birth

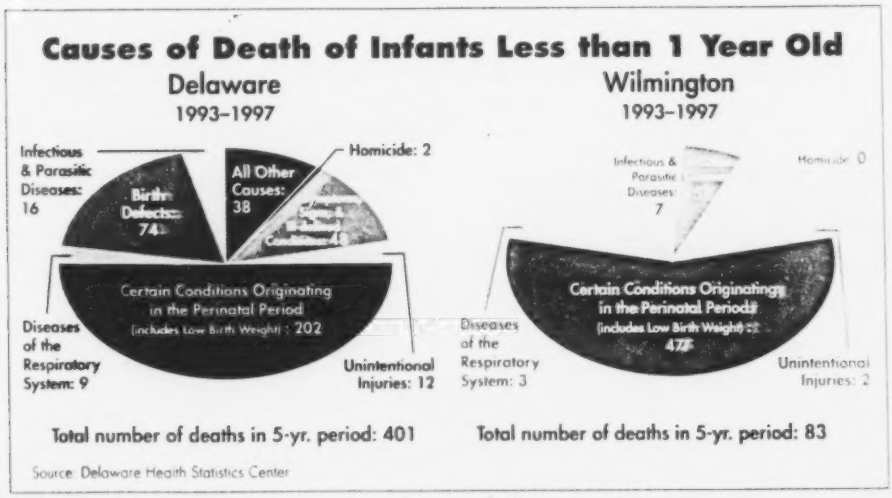
Birth Interval – the time period between the current live birth and the previous live birth to the same mother

1. Kleinman, J.C., Kiely, J.L. (1991). Infant Mortality. *Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes*, Winter, (vol. 1, no. 2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
2. *The State of the World's Children: 1997* (1997). New York: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
3. Paneth, Nigel S., "The Problem of Low Birth Weight," in *The Future of Children: Low Birth Weight* (1995). Los Altos, CA: Center for the Future of Children, The David and Lucille Packard Foundation.



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

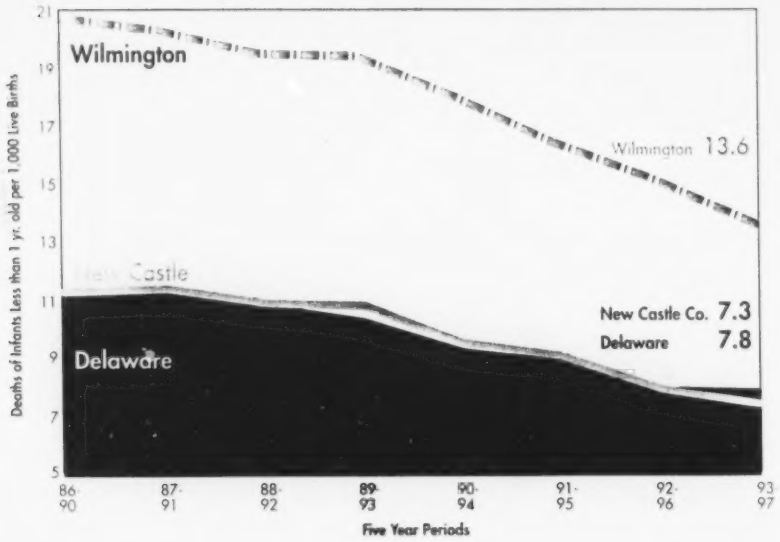



Causes of Death of Infants Less than 1 Year Old
Delaware
1993–1997
Wilmington
1993–1997
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases: 16
Birth Defects: 74
All Other Causes: 38
Homicide: 2
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (includes Low Birth Weight) : 202
Diseases of the Respiratory System: 9
Unintentional Injuries: 12
Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 401
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases: 7
Homicide: 0
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (includes Low Birth Weight) : 47
Diseases of the Respiratory System: 3
Unintentional Injuries: 2
Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 83
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

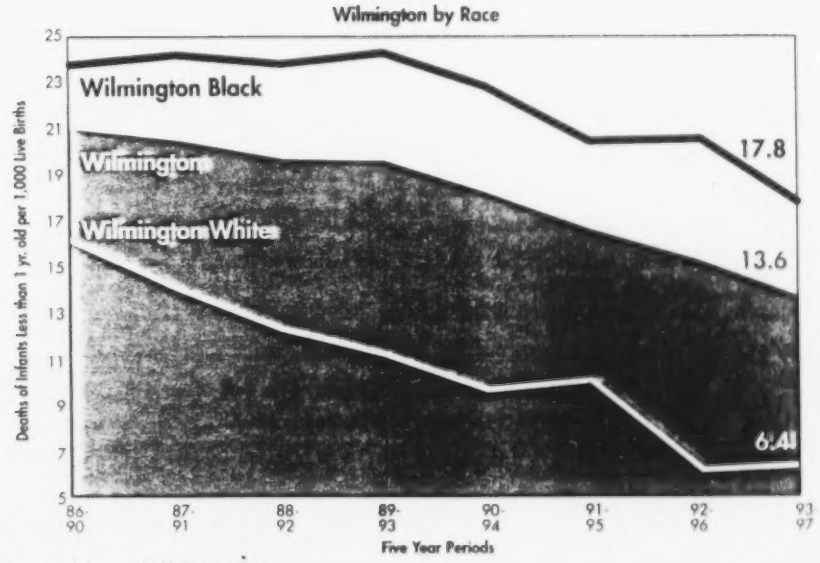
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Infant Mortality

Wilmington Compared to New Castle County and Delaware



Wilmington by Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Did you know?

In the United States, about **two-thirds** of infant deaths occur in the **first month** after birth and are due mostly to health problems of the infant from the pregnancy, such as **preterm delivery** or **birth defects**. About one-third of infant deaths occur after the first month and are influenced greatly by social or environmental factors, such as **cigarette smoke** or **access to health care**.

Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 1999*. Washington, D.C.

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. W-9
Prenatal Care	p. W-12
Low Birth Weight Babies	p. W-13
Tables 6-8	p. W-42-43

Child Deaths of Children 1-14 years of age

Child Death Rate – number of deaths per 100,000 children 1–14 years old

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

The child death rate reflects the physical health of children, dangers in their environment, their access to health care services, as well as the level of adult supervision.[1] Unintentional injuries are the leading preventable cause of child deaths, particularly for preschool children.[2]

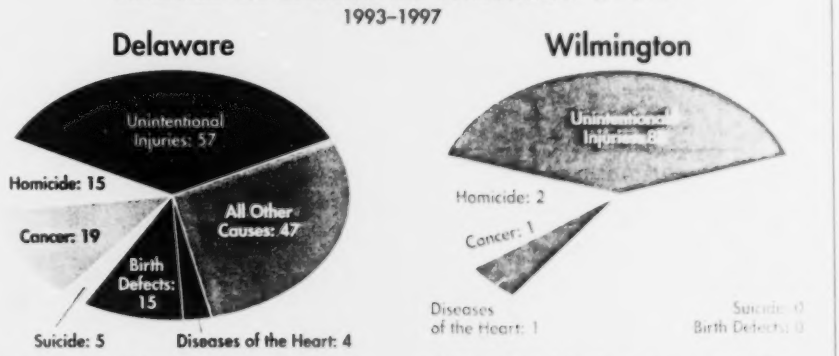
The number of deaths due to injuries presents only part of the picture. For every death due to injuries, there are many more injuries that require emergency room services or hospitalization.[3] Many of the injuries that do not result in death leave children temporarily or permanently disabled, result in time lost from school, and decrease the child's ability to participate in activities.[4]

1. *A Data Book of Child and Adolescent Injury* (1991). Washington, D.C.: Children's Safety Network.
2. National Safe Kids Campaign (1996). *Childhood Injury*. [Fact Sheet]. Washington, D.C.: National Safe Kids Campaign.
3. 4. Iowa, Eugene M. and Linda Schurman Baker. "Unintentional Injuries." in *The Future of Children*, Vol. 5, Number 1 (Spring 1995). Los Altos, CA: Center for the Future of Children, The David and Lucille Packard Foundation.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Causes of Death of Children 1–14

1993–1997



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 162

Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 20

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Deaths of Children 0–14

Number of Children 0–14 Who Died in 1997

	Under 1	1–4	5–9	10–14
Delaware	81	15	9	11
Wilmington	14	2	1	1
Balance of New Castle Co.	34	5	4	5

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

In automobile crashes in Wilmington during the 1992–1998 time period:

34% of all injured ages 0 through 4 were in the **front seat.**

33% of severely injured children were in the **front seat.**
(There were only 3 incapacitating injuries of vehicle occupants during this time period.)

No children (vehicle occupants) were killed during this time period.

Source: Department of Public Safety

For more information see

Infant Mortality	p. W-14
Teen Deaths	p. W-17
Tables 9-12	p. W-44-45

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

Teens are more likely than any other age group to take risks that can cause injury to themselves or others. Factors contributing to teen deaths include risk-taking behavior, the use of alcohol and drugs, and violence.[1] Compared with younger children, teens have much higher rates of death from motor vehicle crashes and firearm-related injuries.[2]

The leading cause of death among Delaware teens is unintentional injuries. Of the 151 deaths between 1993 and 1997, 81 were due to unintentional injuries.

In Wilmington, suicide and homicide claimed the lives of eleven teens in the same time period. It is estimated that for every successful suicide, there are between 50 and 200 unsuccessful attempts.

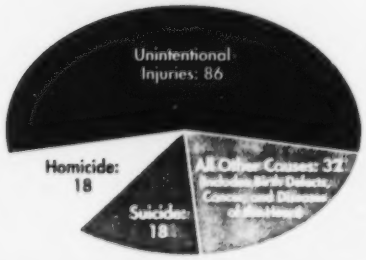
1. *Losing Generations: Adolescents in High Risk Settings* (1993). Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
2. Fingerhut, L.A., Annest, J.L., Baker, S.P., Kochanek, K.D., and McLaughlin, E. (1990). Injury mortality among children and teenagers in the United States, 1985. *Injury Prevention*.

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide – number of deaths per 100,000 teenagers 15-19 years old

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

Causes of Death of Teens 15–19
1993–1997

Delaware



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 156

Wilmington

Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 22

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Causes of Death of Teens 15–19
Wilmington, 1997

Motor Vehicle Crashes	2
Suicide	1
Homicide	2
All Other Causes	1
Total	**6**

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

In Wilmington during the five-year period 1993–1997:

83 children died before their first birthdays (about 17 per year).

10 children ages 1–4 died (an average of 2 per year).

13 children ages 5–14 died (an average of close to 3 per year).

22 teens ages 15–19 died (an average of 4 per year).

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

For more information see

Child Deaths p. W-16
Juvenile Crime p. W-18
Wilmington Children Speak p. W-33
Tables 12-15 p. W-46-48

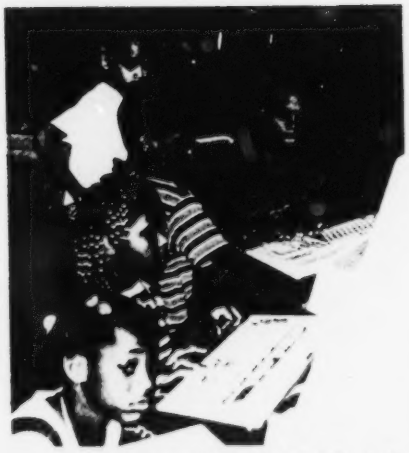
Juvenile Crime

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate – number of arrests for violent crimes per 1,000 children 10–17; includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

Risk factors for juvenile crime and delinquency include a lack of educational and job training opportunities, poverty, family violence, and inadequate supervision. Poor school performance, including chronic truancy and falling behind one or more grade levels, increase the likelihood of involvement with the juvenile justice system.[1] *Juvenile violent incidents peak between 2 and 4 p.m. on school days, with roughly one in five violent crimes committed before 6 p.m.*[2]

Far more youth are victims rather than perpetrators of crime. Victimization surveys, which are limited to individuals age 12 or older, reveal young people are three to four times more likely to be victims of violent crime compared to older Americans: 122 of every 1,000 youth ages 16–19 compared to about 40 of every 1,000 adults ages 35–49. In fact, a third of all victims of violent crimes were ages 12–19 in 1994.[3]

1. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report* (1995). Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.
2. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence: Statistics Summary*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.
3. *Bureau of Justice Statistics: National Crime Victimization Survey: Criminal Victimization 1994*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996.



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Juvenile Arrests

Wilmington, 1994

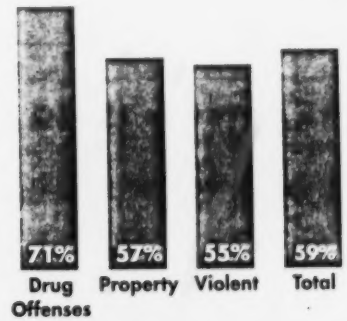
- Arrests for ages 12 and under have increased for conspiracy and resisting arrest.
- Arrests for ages 13-14 have increased for drugs, weapons, conspiracy and resisting arrests.
- Arrests for ages 15 and older have increased for drugs, but have decreased for every other factor.

Note: According to Criminal Justice Information Systems, at risk are males 10 to 17.

Source: State of Delaware Statistical Analysis Center, *Disproportional Representation of Minority Juveniles at Arrest: An Examination of 1994 Charging Patterns by Race*

Juvenile Arrests

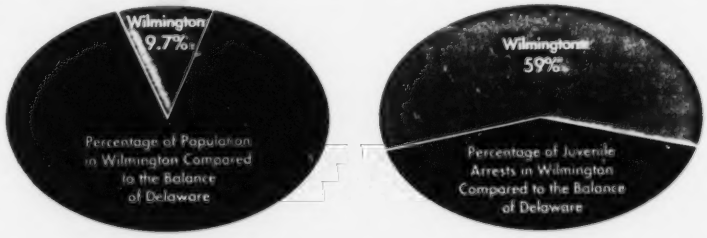
Percentage of Total Delaware Juvenile Arrests that Occurred in Wilmington, 1994



Notes: Drug offenses include all felony drug arrests, e.g. trafficking, possession with intent to deliver (PWID), maintaining a dwelling or vehicle for selling drugs, possession or delivery within a school or park zone.

Property crime includes arson, burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and theft of a weapon.

Violent crime includes aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and homicide.


Wilmington 9.7%
Percentage of Population in Wilmington Compared to the Balance of Delaware
Wilmington 59%
Percentage of Juvenile Arrests in Wilmington Compared to the Balance of Delaware

Source: State of Delaware Statistical Analysis Center
Disproportional Representation of Minority Juveniles at Arrest: An Examination of 1994 Charging Patterns by Race

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Juvenile Crime Distribution in Wilmington

In several instances the level of juvenile crime closely matched the proportion of juveniles in the Neighborhood Planning Council (NPC) area. For example, the Northwest Planning Council area accounted for 21 percent of juvenile crime, but also represented 22 percent of the juvenile population. The Northeast (14% of juvenile crime and 14% of the juvenile population), Southwest (17% of crime and 16% of the juvenile population) and Northeast (17% of juvenile crime and 15% of the juvenile population) NPC's had similar outcomes.

The juvenile crime profiles of the areas of the Neighborhood Planning Councils revealed quite different mixes of crime. The Northeast NPC experienced relatively lower levels of Part I crime, both violent and property offenses. However, almost half of the crime in that NPC were Part II offenses. Further, Part II offenses accounted for a plurality of offenses in most of the NPC areas. This is in stark contrast to the juvenile crime profile of the Delaware Avenue/ Bancroft Parkway NPC area where almost half of the offenses fell in the Part I Property category. That proportion is more than triple the Part I Property crime in any other NPC. In addition, the West Center City NPC was the only area in which Minor Offenses comprised nearly a majority of crime (49%).

In short, the juvenile crime across the Neighborhood Planning Councils revealed that juvenile criminal activity is quite different in the areas. In fact, it has much more variation than the total crime picture.

Source: Danilo Yanich, (1996) *Crime in the Wilmington Enterprise Community*

Part I violent crime – criminal homicide; rape; robbery; and aggravated assault.

Part I property crime – burglary; larceny; and motor vehicle theft.

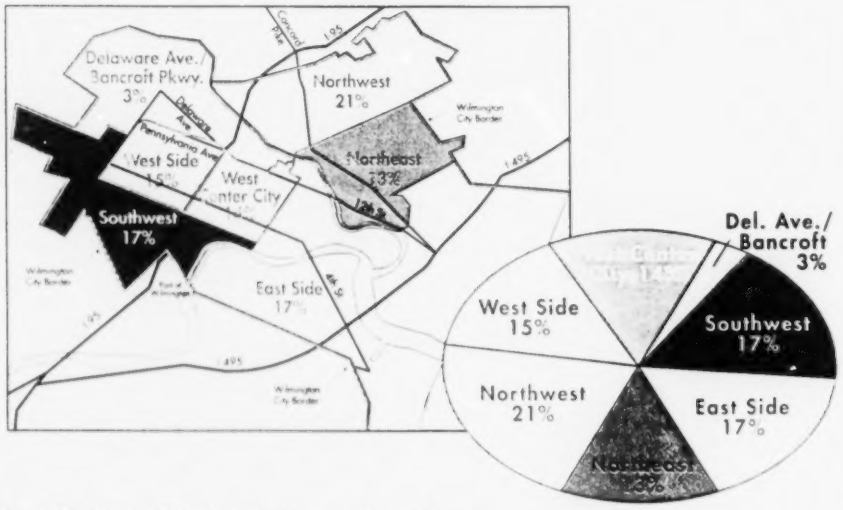
Part II crime – simple assault; forgery; fraud; receiving stolen property; vandalism; weapons offenses; prostitution; sexual offenses; drug offenses; gambling; offenses against family (e.g., endangering the welfare of a child); violating liquor laws, disorderly conduct; conspiracy and kidnap.

Minor offenses – offenses that do not fall into the Part I and II categories.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Juvenile Crime Distribution

Percentage of Juvenile Crime Distributed among the Neighborhood Planning Councils
Wilmington, May 1994 – June 1995



Source: Danilo Yanich, (1996) *Crime in the Wilmington Enterprise Community*

Crime and Victimization

Wilmington, January – November 1998

- 3% of burglaries were committed by juveniles suspects
- 17% of robberies were committed by juvenile suspects
- 11% of aggravated assault victims were juveniles
- 8% of aggravated assaults were committed by juvenile suspects

Source: Office of Public Safety, Department of Police, Wilmington, DE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

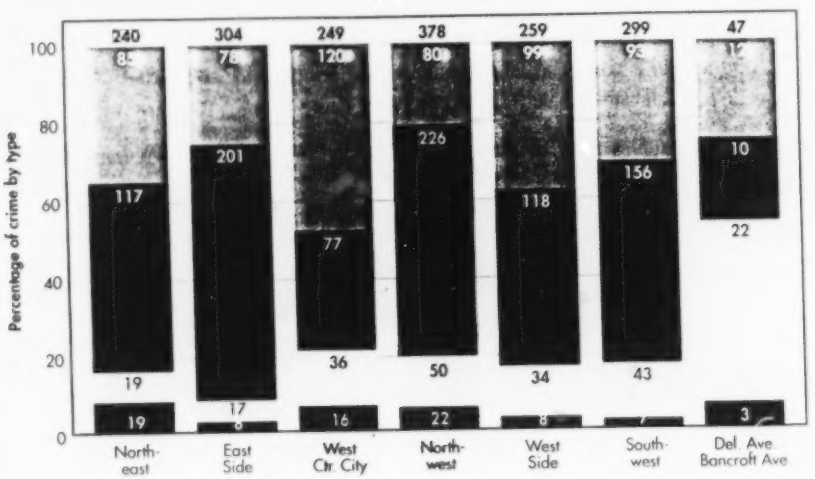
Continued on next page

Juvenile Crime

Continued from previous page

Juvenile Crime by Type of Crime

Numbers and Percentages of Juvenile Crime by Type, Wilmington, May 1994 – June 1995



Part I violent crimes include: criminal homicide; rape; robbery; and aggravated assault.

Part I property crime is comprised of: burglary; larceny; and motor vehicle theft.

Part II crimes include: simple assault; forgery; fraud; receiving stolen property; vandalism; weapons offenses; prostitution; sexual offenses; drug offenses; gambling; offenses against family (e.g., endangering the welfare of a child); violating liquor laws; disorderly conduct; conspiracy and kidnap.

Minor offenses are comprised of: offenses that do not fall into the Part I and II categories.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

In 1994 **94%** of male juveniles arrested were **minorities.**

42% of all Delaware male minority juvenile arrests were **made in Wilmington.**

72% of all **white juvenile arrests** occurred in predominantly **minority neighborhoods.***

* A predominantly minority neighborhood is defined as a neighborhood with a residential population that is at least 51 percent minority. Wilmington's predominantly minority neighborhoods are the Boulevard, Central, Eastside, Northwest, Price's Run, Riverside, South Wilmington, West Center City, and Westside/ Hilltop neighborhoods.

1994 Juvenile Arrests in Wilmington

Source: State of Delaware Statistical Analysis Center, *Disproportional Representation of Minority Juveniles at Arrest: An Examination of 1994 Charging Patterns by Race*

Did you know?

Between 1991 and 1997, the percentage of students in a physical fight **decreased 14%**, and the percentage of students who carried a weapon **decreased 30%**. Declines in fighting and weapon carrying among U.S. adolescents between 1991 and 1997 are encouraging and consistent with declines in homicide, nonfatal victimization, and school crime rates.

Source: Nancy D. Brener, Thomas R. Simon, Etienne G. Krug, and Richard Lowry. (1999). "Recent Trends in Violence-Related Behaviors Among High School Students in the United States." *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. (282). 440-446.

For more information see

Teen Deaths	p. W-17
Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force	p. W-21
High School Dropouts	p. W-22
Wilmington Children Speak	p. W-33
Tables 16-19	p. W-48-50

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Teens Not in the School and Not in the Labor Force

Dropping out of school and not becoming part of the workforce places teens at a significant disadvantage as they make this transition from adolescence to adulthood. Research suggests that this detachment, particularly if it last several years, increases the risk that a young person, over time, will have lower earnings and a less stable employment history than his or her peers who stayed in school and/or secured jobs. [1]

These teens, not in school and not working, have a difficult time getting connected to the job market as young adults and are at significant risk for criminal activity and nonmarital parenting. [2] *Work experiences connected with school can be an important mechanism for building on the interests of at-risk students and engaging them in school-related activities. School-linked part-time jobs can be an important resource to prevent dropping out, reinforce learning in school, and develop positive working attitudes and habits.* [3]

Teens Not in School and Not Working – teenagers 16–19 who are not in school and not employed

1. Brown, B. (1990). *Who are America's disconnected youth?* Report prepared for the American Enterprise Institute. Washington, D.C.: Child Trends, Inc.
2, 3. Lerman, Robert I. "Helping Disconnected Youth by Improving Linkages Between High Schools and Careers." (May 16, 1996). Presentation at the American Enterprise Institute Forum, America's Disconnected Youth: Toward a Preventative Strategy.

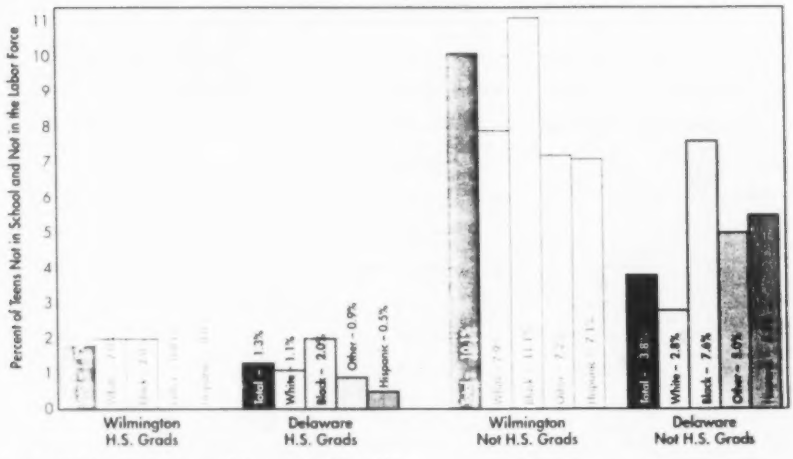
The percentage of teens that are not enrolled in school, are not in the labor force, and are not high school graduates for Wilmington is **10.1%**, **almost triple** the State percentage of **3.3%**.

Source: Kids Count in Delaware, Fact Book 1998

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Teens (16-19 Yrs.) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force

Wilmington and Delaware, 1990



Source: 1990 Census; Kids Count in Delaware, *Fact Book 1998*

Students involved in school clubs were less likely to have a child during their high school years.

Source: Kristin A. Moore, Jennifer Manlove, Dana Glei, and Donna Morrison. (1998) "Nonmarital School-Age Motherhood: Family, Individual, and School Characteristics." *The Journal of Adolescent Research*, 13(4): 433-457.

For more information see

Juvenile Crime	p. W-18
High School Dropouts	p. W-22
A Better Chance	p. W-27
Wilmington Children Speak	p. W-33
Tables 16-19	p. W-48-50

High School Dropouts

A high school diploma or its equivalent represents mastery of basic reading, writing and math skills a person needs to function in today's world. Youths who do not complete high school are more likely to be unemployed or underemployed throughout their lives. In 1992, students in the United States who dropped out of school earned less than $13,000—one-third less than high school graduates.[1]

Children and teens in economically disadvantaged communities and whose parents have little formal education are more likely to drop out of school. Early warning signs for a student likely to drop out of school include inability to read at grade level, poor grades, frequent truancy, behavior problems, substance abuse, and teen pregnancy.[2] *Students can benefit from access to a broad range of community supports that address academic issues, health problems, inadequate nutrition, neighborhood and family violence, and other factors that can negatively impact school performance.*

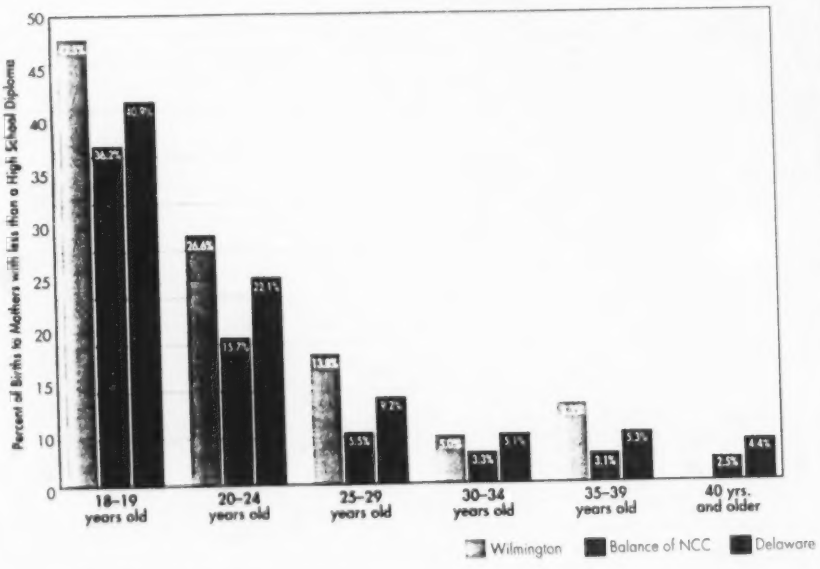
Teens Not Graduated and Not Enrolled – youths 16–19 who are not in school and not high school graduates

1. *Putting Learning First: Governing and Managing Schools for High Achievement* (1994). New York: Committee for Economic Development.
2. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1995: State Profiles of Child Well Being* (1995). Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation; and *The State of America's Children Yearbook 1995* (1995). Washington, D.C.: The Children's Defense Fund.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Mothers without High School Diplomas

Wilmington, Balance of New Castle County, and Delaware, 1997



Between the 9th – 11th grade, young women were more likely to have a child.

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Did you know?

Strong performance in school and high levels of school involvement are associated with a reduced risk of pregnancy for black, white, and Hispanic girls.

High levels of parental involvement with their daughters' school were also associated with a reduced risk of school-age pregnancy among whites and blacks.

Source: Jennifer Manlove. (1998). "The Influence of High School Dropout and School Disengagement on the Risk of School-Age Pregnancy." *The Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 8(2), 187-220.

Wilmington children are served by five public school districts within New Castle County: Brandywine School District, Christina School District, Colonial School District, Red Clay School District and the New Castle County Vo-Tech School District. The Choice Program allows children to choose to attend other schools within the county and state. In addition, numerous private schools and public charter schools are available.

School Districts at a Glance

Christina School District

1997 Total Enrollment 20,108

June 1998 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
749	78.3

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1994-95	269	5.7%
1995-96	303	6.1%
1996-97	364	7.1%

Red Clay School District

1997 Total Enrollment 15,382

June 1998 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
463	70.0

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1994-95	208	5.7%
1995-96	228	6.0%
1996-97	205	5.2%

Brandywine School District

1997 Total Enrollment 11,302

June 1998 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
558	82.5

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1994-95	149	4.6%
1995-96	132	4.0%
1996-97	157	4.8%

Colonial School District

1997 Total Enrollment 10,414

June 1998 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
332	70.5

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1994-95	147	6.5%
1995-96	161	7.1%
1996-97	133	5.8%

New Castle County Vo-Tech

1997 Total Enrollment 3,072

June 1998 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
519	96.8%

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1994-95	38	1.2%
1995-96	24	0.7%
1996-97	30	0.9%

Delaware Rates

School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1994-95	1371	4.7%
1995-96	1435	4.7%
1996-97	1451	4.6%

Note: Dropout rate for individual districts includes all students in the district. Wilmington students as a subset were unavailable.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

For more information see

Juvenile Crime	p. W-18
Teens Not in School and Not Working	p. W-21
A Better Chance	p. W-27
Wilmington Children Speak	p. W-33
Tables 16-19	p. W-48-50
Tables 20	p. W-51

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Children in Poverty

Poverty is related to every KIDS COUNT indicator and has both immediate and lasting negative effects. Children who grow up in poor families are more likely to go without necessary food and clothing, lack basic health care, live in substandard housing, and have unequal access to educational opportunities.[1] In 1997, a family of four with an annual income of $16,530 was below the Federal poverty line.

Children in Poverty – in 1997 the poverty threshold for a one parent, two child family was $13,133. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was $16,530.

Poverty has particularly damaging effects in early childhood. Young children in poverty are more likely to experience delays in their physical, cognitive, language and emotional development, which in turn affects their readiness for school.[2]

There is considerable movement into and out of poverty each year.[3] Those living with incomes close to the poverty line are vulnerable to falling below the poverty line due to changes in employment, housing and utility costs, and life changes such as the birth of a child, changes in marital status, and illness or disability.[4]

Nationwide, slow growth in wages and growth in the proportion of children living in mother-only families account for much of the increase in child poverty in recent years.

1. *Children's Defense Fund. Wasting America's Future: The Children's Defense Fund Report on the Costs of Child Poverty* (1994). Boston: Beacon Press.
2. National Center for Children in Poverty. *One in Four* (1990). New York: Columbia University, School of Public Health, National Center for Children in Poverty.
3. O'Hare, William P. "A New Look at Poverty in America." *Population Bulletin*, Vol 51, No. 2, September 1996. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.
4. *Executive Summary: The Future of Children: Children and Poverty*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Summer/Fall 1997). Los Altos, CA: The Center of the Future of Children, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Household Income and Poverty Percentages

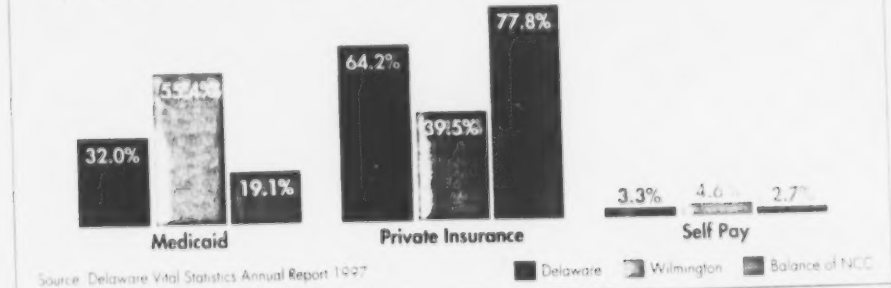
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 1990

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle Co.
Median Household Income	$34,875	$26,389	$38,617
Per Capita Income	$15,854	$14,256	$17,442
% of all persons below the poverty level	8.9%	18.6%	7.8%
% of all households below the poverty level	6.3%	18.5%	5.3%
% of households below the poverty level headed by a female	57.2%	71.8%	61.4%
% of children living below the poverty level	12.4%	27.8%	13.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census Data 1990

Source of Payment for Delivery

by Percentage of Live Births, Wilmington, Balance of New Castle County, and Delaware, 1997



Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Lack of health care insurance or Medicaid coverage may indicate that children in these families are less likely to receive primary and preventive care that improves health outcomes.

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. W-9
Children in One-Parent Households	p. W-25
Food Stamps	p. W-26
A Better Chance	p. W-27
Environmental Hazards	p. W-30
Table 21-22	p. W-52
Tables 24-26	p. W-54-56
Table 32	p. W-59

Children in One Parent Households

Children who live with one parent are substantially more likely to have family incomes below the poverty line than are children who live in a household with two adults.[1] When the single parent is a woman, the risk of falling into poverty is greater due to such factors as the wage gap between men and women, limited training and education for higher-wage jobs, and inadequate child support.[2]

According to the Center for Demographic Policy in Washington, D.C., sixty percent of all children in the United States will spend some time in a single parent family before reaching age 18.[3] Although most Delaware children live with two parents, twenty-eight percent lived in a single parent family in 1995. Over one-third of all births in Delaware were to unmarried women in 1995. With the increasing number of births to unmarried women and a continuing high divorce rate, the proportion of children living with one parent has nearly doubled since 1970. The increase in single parent families over the past three decades has occurred across all races and income levels.[3]

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Current Population Surveys, 1992 to 1996
2. Elwood, D.T. *Poor Support: Poverty in the American Family* (1988) New York: Basic Books
3. Hodgkinson, Harold L. *A Demographic Look at Tomorrow* (1992) Washington, D.C.: Institute for Educational Leadership, Center for Demographic Policy
4. U.S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970, 1980, 1990

Children in One-Parent Households – percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person – male or female – without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

In Wilmington

In 1990 **57.6**% of all black families were **headed by a single female.**
In 1990 **7.6**% of all black families were **headed by a single male.**
In 1997 **84.9**% of all black families were **headed by a single female.**

In 1990 **23.8**% of all white families were **headed by a single female**
In 1990 **2.6**% of all white families were **headed by a single male.**
In 1997 **36.7**% of all white families were **headed by a single female.**

In the Balance of New Castle County

In 1997 58.3% of all black families were headed by a single female.
In 1997 20.8% of all white families were headed by a single female.

In Delaware

In 1990 47.0% of all black families were headed by a single female.
In 1990 7.3% of all black families were headed by a single male.
In 1990 12.7% of all white families were headed by a single female.
In 1990 3.8% of all white families were headed by a single male.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1998

	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle Co.		
	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High
0–12 months	47	90	160	60	97	190	45	105	190
12–24 months	33	86	160	55	92	190	50	100	190
24–36 months	—	84	140	50	89	180	—	97	180
3–4 years old	39	82	146	50	87	180	38	95	180
School Age	15	47	107	25	52	100	20	52	115

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

The cost of full-time child care often represents the largest expense, after housing, for working parents who need full-time care for their children.

For more information see

Births to Teens p. W-9
Children in Poverty p. W-24
Table 22-26 p. W-52-56
Table 32 p. W-58

Food Stamps

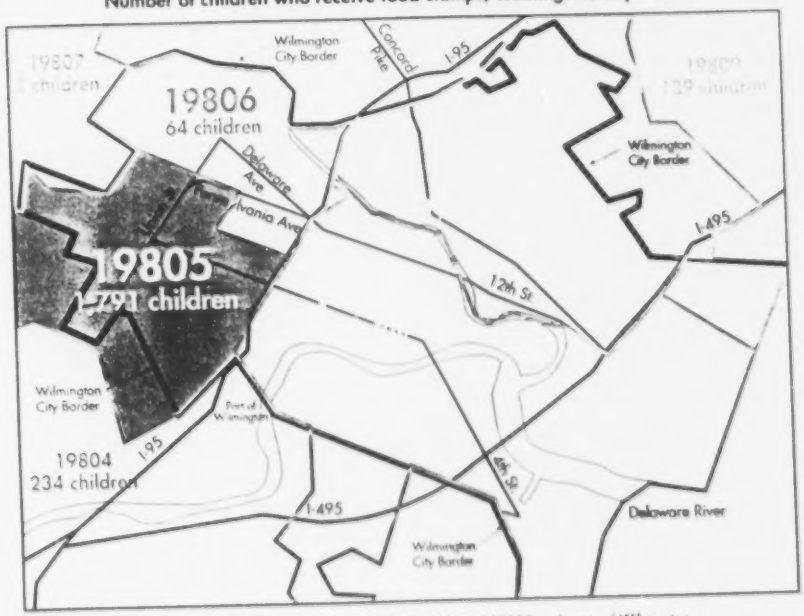
The federally funded Food Stamp Program, initiated in 1964, is designed to provide low-income households with roughly two-thirds of the food purchasing power to sustain a nutritionally adequate diet, based on the "Thrifty Food Plan"[1]. Main goals of the program are to provide needy people with access to a more nutritious diet, to improve the eating habits of children, and to help farmers by providing an outlet to distribute foods purchased under commodity price-support and surplus-removal programs[2]. However, with the adoption of welfare reform laws, the food stamp program has begun to contract. This reduction in support to poor families will affect not only these families but also food production, consumption and nutrition, and by consequence, public health[3]. Perhaps as a result of the reduction in food stamps, the U.S. is experiencing an increasing reliance on food pantries, soup kitchens, and other emergency food sources[4].

1. Kids Count in Michigan. (1998). *Kids Count in Michigan 1998 Data Book*.
2. Federal statistics: USDA food and nutrition programs. (1998, Fall). *Family Economics and Nutrition Review*, 11 (4), 66.
3. Kuhn, B. A., LeBlanc, M., Gundersen, C. (1997, December). The food stamp program, welfare reform, and the aggregate economy. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 79 (5), 1595.
4. Hunger on the rise. (1998, January). *America*, 178 (1), 3.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Food Stamps Recipients in Wilmington

Number of children who receive food stamps, Wilmington, July 1999



Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

60.7% **of the children receiving food stamps in New Castle County live in Wilmington** zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805.

57.5% **of the adults receiving food stamps in New Castle County live in Wilmington** zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805.

Wilmington represents **14.9%** of New Castle County's population.

July, 1999 • Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

For more information see

Children in Poverty	p. W-24
A Better Chance	p. W-27
Tables 24-26	p. W-54-56

A Better Chance
Welfare Reform Program

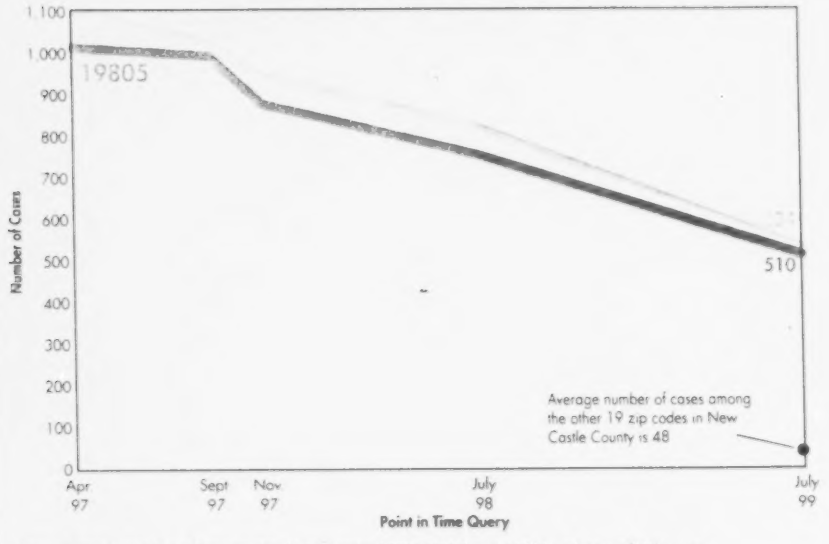
The 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act federal legislation has served as an impetus for states throughout the nation to rewrite their welfare laws. Under the legislation states must conform to a "time-limited" assistance framework and meet tough work participation standards in order to qualify for their full Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grants[1].

Delaware's welfare reform initiative, "A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program," was first implemented in October of 1995. This program was among the earliest of the state reforms to embody full-family time limits, strong work incentives and services, and a comprehensive array of family responsibility requirements. In essence, the state program creators were looking to effect a fundamental transformation in the "culture" of public assistance by encouraging self-sufficiency in families[1]. In other words, success would theoretically be measured by a decreasing number of families on the welfare rolls.

1. Fein, D. and Karweit, J. A. (1997, December). *The ABC evaluation: The early economic impacts of Delaware's a better chance welfare reform program*. Abt Associates, Inc.

A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in Wilmington

Number of cases and clients by zip code who receive cash assistance
Wilmington, April 1997 through July 1999

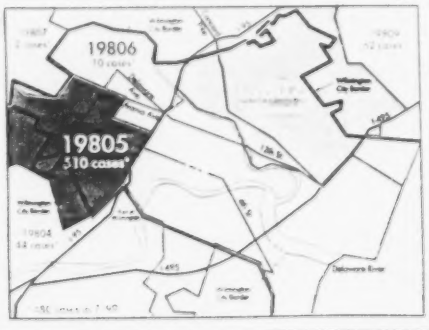


Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

While Wilmington represents only 14.9% of New Castle County's population, **61.7**% of the clients receiving cash assistance are from Wilmington (July 1999).

Sources: Delaware Health and Social Services, Population Consortium



For more information see

Children in Poverty	p. W-24
Food Stamps	p. W-27
Tables 24-26	p. W-54-56
Table 32	p. W-59

HIV/AIDS

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) emerged in 1981 as an unidentified killer of young men. To date, there is still neither a cure for the disease nor a preventive vaccine. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) was identified in 1986 as the virus that causes AIDS[1].

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, every hour, two Americans under age 20 become infected with the HIV virus. It is estimated that approximately 25% of all people living with HIV became infected when they were in their teens. Additionally, the number of adolescents living with AIDS in the U.S. has increased more than seven fold during the past decade[2].

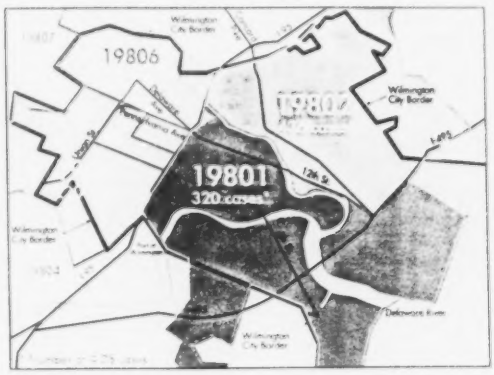
1. Highlights on HIV/AIDS. (1998, June). *Africa News Service*, p. 10881710a8201.
2. What adolescents say and do about HIV and AIDS. (1998, March). *AIDS Journal*, 98, 1551-582.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

In 1999 Delaware has the 5th highest per capita AIDS rate in the U.S.

The three highest areas of AIDS prevalence in Delaware are all Wilmington zip codes: 19802, 19801, and 19805.

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services



In Wilmington

92.3% of AIDS deaths were **African Americans**.
7.3% of AIDS deaths were **Whites and Hispanics**.
55.5% of these deaths were **males**.
44.4% of these deaths were **females**.

In the Balance of New Castle County

68.2% of AIDS deaths were to African Americans.
22.7 % of AIDS deaths were Whites.
86.4% of these deaths were males.
13.6% of these deaths were females.

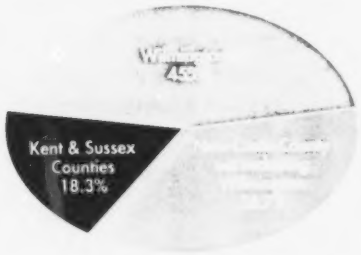
In Delaware

81.7% of all AIDS deaths were African Americans.
18.3% of all AIDS deaths were Whites.
75.0% of these deaths were males.
25.0% of these deaths were females.

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

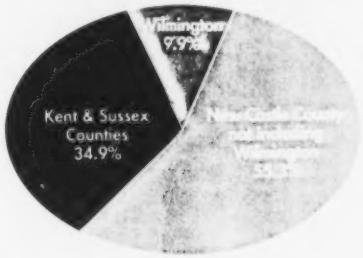
AIDS Cases by County and Wilmington

Percentage of Delaware AIDS Deaths by Wilmington and Counties, 1997



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Total Delaware Population by Wilmington and Counties, 1997



Source: Delaware Population Consortium

Cumulative Distribution of Delaware AIDS Cases by County and Gender through June 30, 1999

County	Male	Female
Wilmington	685	276
New Castle outside of Wilm.	454	120
Kent	151	47
Sussex	263	44
Correctional Facilities	186	16
Totals	**1,739**	**503**

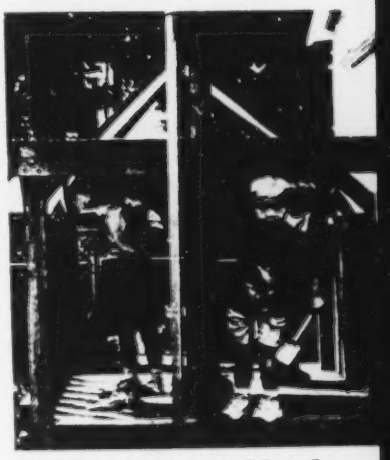
Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Wilmington's residents represent [illegible] of all AIDS cases in the State.

Males who live in Wilmington account for [illegible] of all cases among males in the state.

Females who live in Wilmington account for 34.9% of all cases among females in the state.

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services



WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

HIV Infections/AIDS Deaths by Race, Hispanic Origin and Gender, 1997

	All races		White		Black		Hispanic*		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Delaware	45	15	10	1	35	14	1	0	0	0
Wilmington	15	12	2	0	13	12	1	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle	19	3	4	1	15	2	0	0	0	0

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For more information see
Tables 27-30 p. W-57-58

Environmental Hazards - Brownfields

Brownfields – Abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilitates where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities – A Presidential initiative designed to afford communities new opportunities for growth and revitalization. The framework of the EZ/EC program is embodied in four key principles: Economic Opportunity, Sustainable Community Development, Community-Based Partnerships, and a Strategic Vision for Change.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

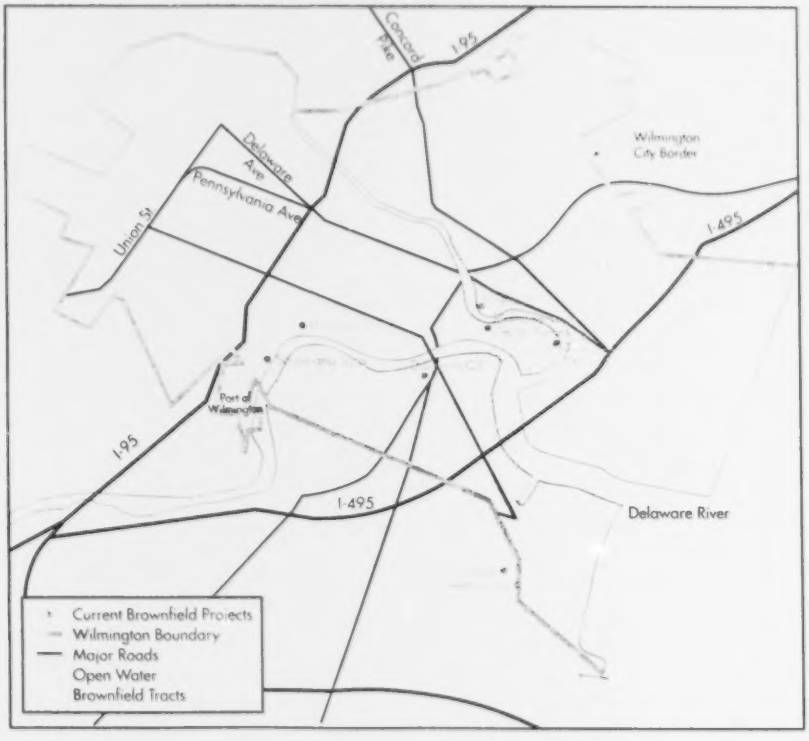
Brownfields are defined as abandoned, idle, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination[1]. They are usually spaces that are eyesores and, in the worst cases, are dumping grounds for hazardous waste[2].

Over one fourth of Wilmington's land area (approximately 1,750 acres) is brownfields[3]. Communities adjacent to brownfields are mainly comprised of low- to moderate- income minority families. According to the 1990 census, poverty rates in these communities are among the highest in the state[4]. Additionally, children are among those most susceptible to the environmental and health risks, which accompany brownfields.[5] Most communities that are in or adjacent to brownfields areas in Wilmington have populations in which the percentage of children under the age of seven exceeds 15 percent. In some of these areas, children under the age of seven make up at least 20 percent of the community.[6]

1. Brownfields glossary of terms. (1997, September). Office of solid waste and emergency response. United States environmental protection agency.
2. Greenberg, M. and Lee, C. (1998, December). Public health and brownfields: Reviving the past to protect the future. *American Journal of Public Health*.
3. City of Wilmington Brownfields Initiative Application. (1998).
4. Wilmington, DE Enterprise Community Strategic Planning Summary. (1994).
5. Byrne, J. (1999, May). *The brownfields challenge: A survey of environmental justice and community participation initiatives among ten national brownfields pilot projects*. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware.
6. Ibid.

Brownfield Tracts and Brownfield Projects

Wilmington, 1999



Source: Byrne, J. (1999, May). *The Brownfields Challenge: A survey of environmental justice and community participation initiatives among ten national brownfields pilot projects*. Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The issue of brownfields in Wilmington is closely tied to issues of race and income. Communities adjacent to brownfields are largely communities of color made up of low- to moderate-income families experiencing unemployment and poverty rates higher than the state and national averages. According to the 1990 census, poverty rates in these communities are highest in the state, ranging 12 to 66 percent with unemployment rates ranging from 6 to 20 percent (Wilmington, DE Enterprise Community Strategic Planning Summary, 1994).

In recent years, Delaware has made efforts to address the brownfields situation.

Delaware Brownfields Related Legislation and Programs

Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act of 1990: First legislation in the state to address the remediation of hazardous/toxic waste sites in Delaware. Designed to provide a workable process for effective and timely cleanup of contaminated facilities and areas.

HSCA Amendment of 1995 creating a Voluntary Cleanup Program: Amendment to 1990 legislation that makes it attractive for parties to enter into voluntary cleanup agreements with Delaware Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) by limiting liability concerns.

Establishment of Delaware's Brownfields Assistance Program: State program which provides incentives for developers and investors to recycle brownfields. They include a funding pool for site investigations and tax incentives for cleanup and redevelopment.

Federal Enterprise Community Designation in Wilmington by HUD: Wilmington's strategic plan focuses on themes that highlight the need for brownfields redevelopment. The sections on economic development and supportive communities discuss the resolution of cleanup issues and redevelopment activities to alleviate environmental degradation, make the community environmentally healthier, and provide needed economic opportunities for residents.

National Brownfields Pilot Program Designation in Wilmington by EPA: Wilmington's National Brownfields Pilot Program focuses on areas within the Enterprise Community to create an inventory of brownfields sites, increase neighborhood capacity to participate in the brownfields process, and conduct outreach activities to educate site owners, developers and investors about brownfields redevelopment incentives.

Source: Byrne, J. (1999, May). *The Brownfields Challenge: A survey of environmental justice and community participation initiatives among ten national brownfields pilot projects.* Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

For more information see
Children in Poverty p. W-24

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence – The defendant or victim in a family violence case may be male or female, child or adult, or may be of the same sex. Family violence is any criminal offense or violation involving the threat of physical injury or harm; act of physical injury; homicide; sexual contact, penetration or intercourse; property damage; intimidation; endangerment, and unlawful restraint.

Child Present – A child is present at the time of the incident, as reported by the police.

Active PFA Order – Incidents in which there are any active court orders such as Custody, Protection from Abuse orders, No Contact orders, or other court orders.

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Domestic violence strikes people of all cultures, races, occupations, income levels, and ages[1]. It harms children's functioning and well-being in both the short- and long-term[2]. While some parents endure a beating in order to keep the batterer from attacking the children, studies show that in 50-70% of cases in which a parent abuses another parent, the children are also physically abused[3]. Additionally, children suffer emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and developmental impairments as a result of witnessing domestic violence in the home[4]. In particular, some children (especially boys) who experience domestic violence in their homes grow up to repeat the same behavioral patterns[5].

1. New Castle County Police Domestic Violence Unit at http://www.nccpd.com
2. Stephens, D. L. (1999, July). Battered women's views of their children. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (14), (7, p. 731.
3. Bowker, L.H. et al. (1988). On the relationship between wife beating and child abuse. *Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse*. pp. 158-159, 162.
4. Jaffe, P. (1990). *Children of Battered Women*. 28.
5. Hotaling, G. T. and Sugarman, D. B. (1986). An analysis of risk markers in husband to wife violence: the current state of knowledge. *Violence and Victims*. pp. 101, 106.

Domestic Incident Reports

Criminal Only Reports, 1998

Delaware		Wilmington	
16,030 reports		2,344 reports	
Percent of Reports with a Child Present	36.6%	Percent of Reports with a Child Present	24.0%
Percent of Reports with an Active Protection from Abuse Court Order	4%	Percent of Reports with an Active Protection from Abuse Court Order	4%

14.6% of the cases reported statewide occurred in Wilmington

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

Domestic violence is a pattern of controlling and assaultive behavior that occurs within the context of adult, familial or intimate relationships. There are five central characteristics of domestic violence:

1. It is a learned behavior
2. It typically involves repetitive behavior encompassing different types of abuse such as coercion and threats, intimidation, emotional abuse, isolating the victim, minimizing, denying and blaming, economic abuse and using children.
3. The batterer, not substance abuse, the victim, or the relationship, causes domestic violence.
4. Danger to the victim and children is likely to increase at the time of separation
5. The victim's behavior is often a way of ensuring survival

There is cycle of domestic violence that begins with increased tension and anger, a battering incident in which the victim is slapped, kicked, choked, or assaulted with a weapon, sexually abused, or verbally threatened or abused. This is followed by a calm state during which the perpetrator may deny the violence and promise that it will never happen again. Unless professional assistance is sought, the process will repeat itself in most cases and in general, intensifies.

For the first time, Delaware in 1998 compiled statewide statistics on the incidents of domestic violence. This report includes much information, which will be an invaluable baseline as we move into the next millennium and continue our efforts to reduce the incidents of domestic violence. Family Court tracks the number and disposition of Protection from Abuse orders that are filed in court which also tell a story.

For more information see
Table 31 p. W-59

Wilmington Children Speak

Each year since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered a survey to public school students in the fifth, eighth and eleventh grades about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The study is supported by the Office of Prevention, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families and administered through the cooperation of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug Free School Coordinators. It has become a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. The 1998 survey included new information on school behavior and school violence. The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies provided KIDS COUNT with data from students who lived in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data due to the small sample size of Wilmington students. However, it is useful to examine the issues in light of the increased interest in safety, parental involvement, substance abuse, educational needs and future plans of Wilmington youth.

Source: *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Report to the Delaware Prevention Coalition and the Coalition of Community Prevention Partnerships.* Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and The Center for Community Development, University of Delaware.

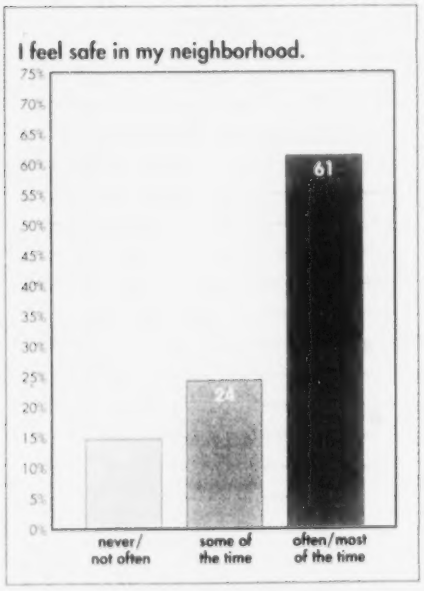
Wilmington 8th Graders

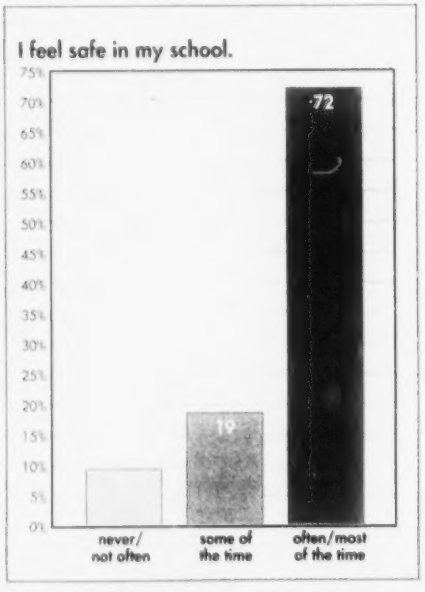
Responses based on 1995 – 1998 surveys

I feel safe in my neighborhood.	**%**
never/ not often	15
Some of the time	24
Often/ most of the time	61

I feel safe in my school.	**%**
never/ not often	9
Some of the time	14
Often/ most of the time	72

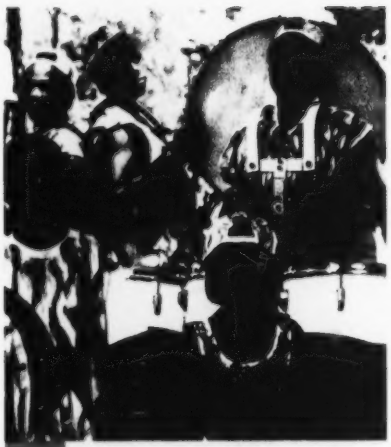
Talk to your parents about how things are going at school.	**%**
Never/ not in the past year	22
Few times a year	8
1 or 2 a month	14
1 or 2 a week	18
almost daily	38

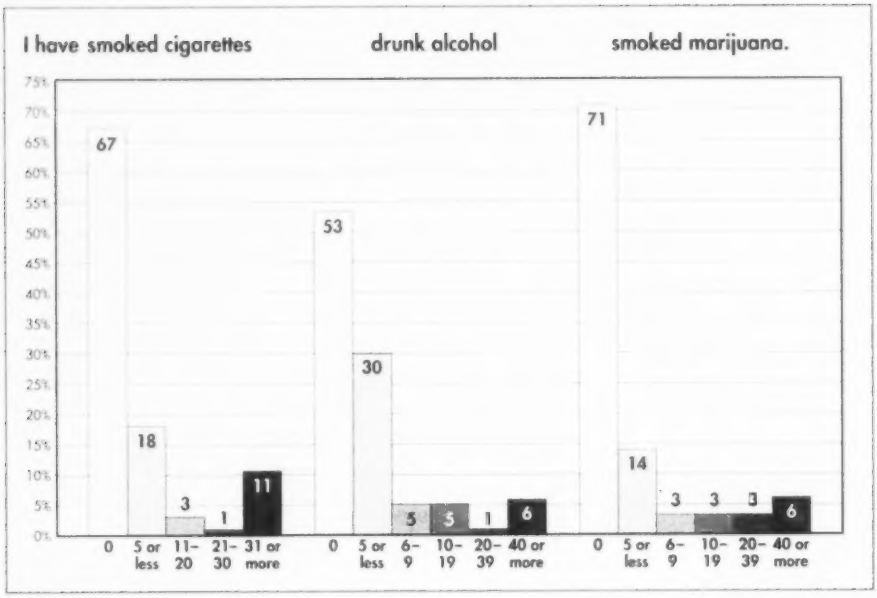




For more information see

Teens Not in School and Not in the Labor Force	p. W-21
High School Dropouts	p. W-22
Tables 12-14	p. W-46-47
Tables 16-20	p. W-48-51





How many cigarettes have you smoked in the past year?	%
None	67
5 or less	18
11 — 20	3
21—30	1
31 or more	11

How many times have you had a drink (not just a few sips) of alcohol (beer, wine, liquor, mixed drink) in the past year?	%
0	53
5 or less	30
6 — 9	5
10 — 19	5
20 — 39	1
40 or more	6

How many times have you smoked marijuana (grass, pot, hash, weed) in the year?	%
0	71
5 or less	14
6 — 9	3
10 — 19	3
20 — 39	3
40 or more	6

About how many hours do you spend in an average week studying?	%
0	29
1—4	56
5—9	10
10—14	3
15—19	2
20 or more	2

What do you think you will do right after high school?	%
military	5
college	46
work full time	12
work & school	20
voc or trade school	5
do not know	6
Other	7

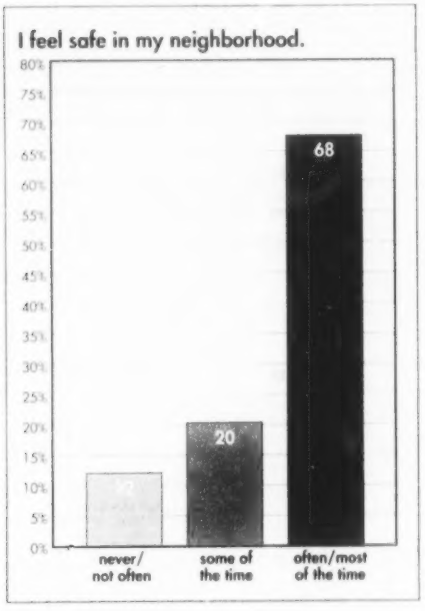
Wilmington 11th Graders

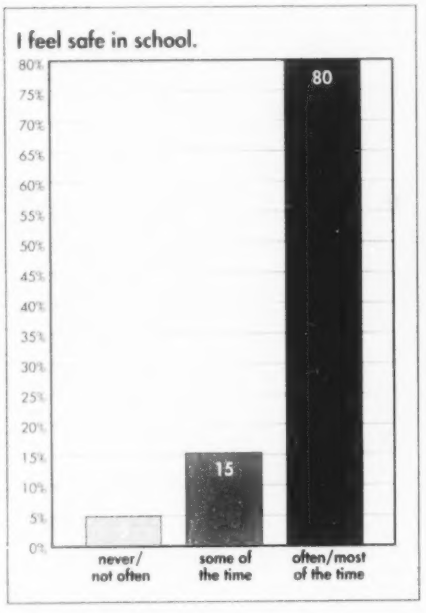
Responses based on 1995 – 1998 surveys

I feel safe in my neighborhood.	%
never/ not often	12
Some of the time	20
Often/ most of the time	68

I feel safe in school.	%
never/ not often	5
Some of the time	15
Often/ most of the time	80

Talk to your parents about how things are going at school.	%
Never/ not in the past year	21
Few times a year	10
1 or 2 a month	19
1 or 2 a week	25
almost daily	26



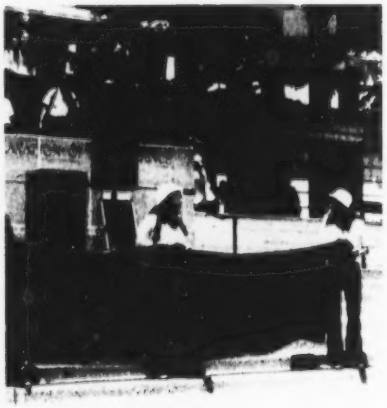


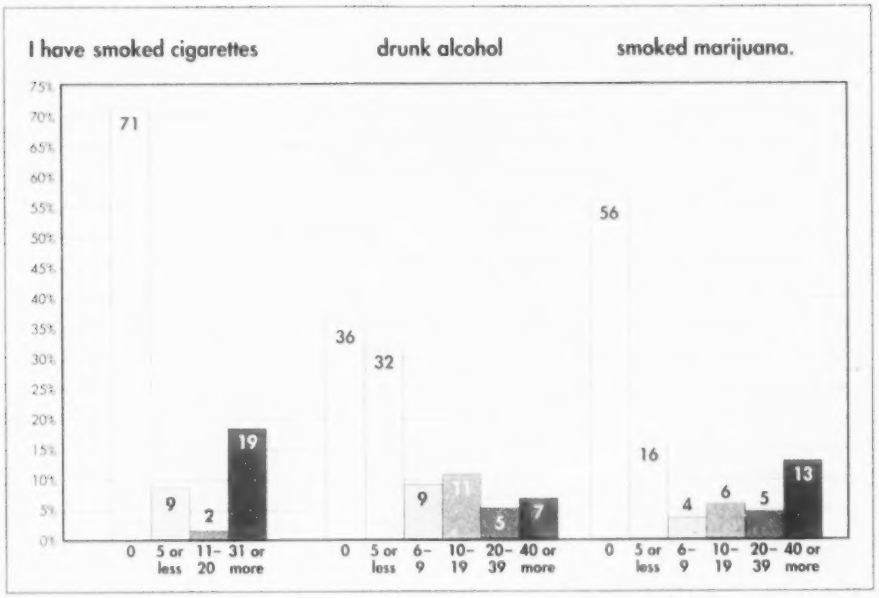
How many cigarettes have you smoked in the past year?	%
None	71
5 or less	9
11 – 20	2
31 or more	19

How many times have you had a drink (not just a few sips) of alcohol (beer, wine, liquor, mixed drink) in the past year?	%
0	36
5 or less	32
6 – 9	9
10 – 19	11
20 – 39	5
40 or more	7

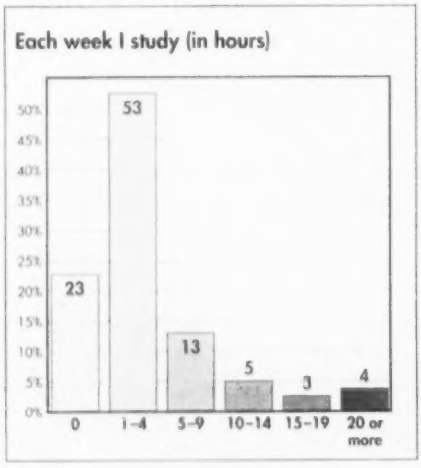
How many times have you smoked marijuana (grass, pot, hash, weed) in the year?	%
0	56
5 or less	16
6 – 9	4
10 – 19	6
20 – 39	5
40 or more	13

Continued on next page

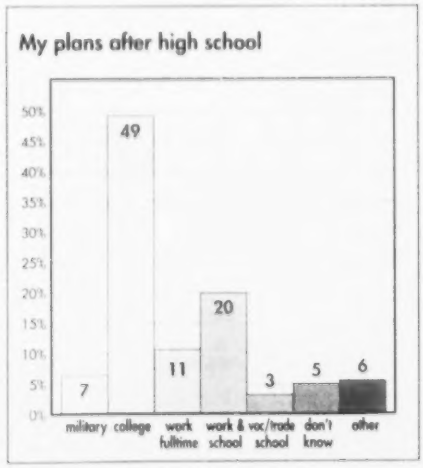




About how many hours do you spend in an average week studying?	%
0	23
1—4	53
5—9	13
10—14	5
15—19	3
20 or more	4



What do you think you will do right after high school?	%
military	7
college	49
work full time	11
work & school	20
voc or trade school	3
do not know	5
Other	6



Are you involved in extracurricular activities like band, chorus, club, theater, newspaper, yearbook?	%
Yes	42
No	58

Data Tables

Table 1: Population Estimates of Children 38
Table 2: Population Estimates by Gender and Race 39
Table 3: Population Estimates by Race 40

Table 4: Teen Birth Rates 40
Table 5: Teen Birth Rates by Census Tract 41
Table 6: Infant Mortality Rates 42

Table 7: Number of Infant Deaths 43
Table 8: Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates 43

Table 9: Deaths of Children 44
Table 10: Causes of Deaths of Children 44
Table 11: Child Injuries in Auto Accidents 45
Table 12: Alcohol Use by Teens in Traffic Crashes 46
Table 13: Traffic Arrests of Teens 46
Table 14: Arrest Breakdowns for Teens Involved in Crashes 47
Table 15: Arrest Breakdowns for Adults Involved in Crashes 47

Table 16: Juvenile Crime in the Neighborhood Planning Councils 48
Table 17: Juvenile Crime Distribution 48
Table 18: Juvenile Arrests by City 49
Table 19: Juvenile Arrests by Neighborhood 50

Table 20: Births by Education and Age of Mother 51

Table 21: Source of Payment for Delivery 52
Table 22: Median Income and Poverty Levels 52
Table 23: Births by Age, Marital Status and Race 53
Table 24: Food Stamp Recipients in New Castle County 54
Table 25: A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in Wilmington 55
Table 26: A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in New Castle County 56

Table 27: AIDS Deaths 57
Table 28: AIDS Cases by County and Gender 57
Table 29: Areas of High AIDS Prevalence 58
Table 30: AIDS Cases in Wilmington 58
Table 31: Monthly Domestic Incident Report 59
Table 32: Child Care Costs 59

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Table 1:

Population Estimates of Children

Population Estimates of Children 0–19, Wilmington and New Castle County, 1990–2005

Race/Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005
Wilmington Total												
0-4	5,215	5,189	5,162	5,136	5,111	5,085	5,030	4,976	4,921	4,869	4,816	4,483
5-9	5,173	5,161	5,150	5,137	5,125	5,114	5,102	5,090	5,078	5,066	5,054	4,865
10-14	4,782	4,842	4,903	4,964	5,027	5,090	5,094	5,098	5102	5,106	5,110	5,125
15-19	4,482	4,377	4,275	4,175	4,078	3,982	4,037	4,094	4,151	4,209	4,268	4,360
Wilmington White												
0-4	1,452	1,445	1,437	1,431	1,423	1,416	1,400	1,386	1,371	1,355	1,341	1,249
5-9	1,307	1,304	1,301	1,299	1,296	1,293	1,290	1,287	1,284	1,281	1,278	1,230
10-14	1,090	1,104	1,119	1,133	1,147	1,162	1,163	1,164	1,165	1,166	1,167	1,171
15-19	1,084	1,059	1,035	1,011	987	965	978	992	1,007	1,020	1,035	1,058
Wilmington Black												
0-4	3,342	3,325	3,308	3,291	3,275	3,258	3,223	3,189	3,154	3,120	3,086	2,872
5-9	3,388	3,381	3,373	3,366	3,358	3,351	3,343	3,336	3,327	3,320	3,312	3,188
10-14	3,274	3,315	3,357	3,399	3,441	3,485	3,488	3,490	3,493	3,495	3,498	3,508
15-19	3,009	2,939	2,871	2,804	2,739	2,675	2,712	2,750	2,788	2,827	2,867	2,929
New Castle County Total												
0-4	32,699	32,872	33,046	33,221	33,397	33,574	33,425	33,277	33,131	32,984	32,838	30,902
5-9	30,412	30,665	30,920	31,178	31,438	31,700	31,829	31,957	32,087	32,217	32,347	31,480
10-14	27,812	28,424	29,050	29,689	30,343	31,011	31,234	31,460	31,686	31,916	32,146	32,598
15-19	31,231	30,754	30,284	29,822	29,368	28,921	29,513	30,117	30,732	31,362	32,003	33,039
New Castle County White												
0-4	25,250	25,297	25,344	25,391	25,439	25,486	25,372	25,258	25,145	25,032	24,920	23,158
5-9	23,233	23,544	23,858	24,178	24,502	24,830	24,814	24,797	24,782	24,765	24,749	24,159
10-14	21,012	21,512	22,025	22,550	23,087	23,636	23,910	24,188	24,469	24,753	25,041	24,955
15-19	24,541	23,910	23,296	22,699	22,119	21,554	22,010	22,476	22,952	23,437	23,934	25,465
New Castle County Black												
0-4	6,760	6,833	6,908	6,984	7,060	7,137	7,075	7,013	6,952	6,892	6,832	6,754
5-9	6,518	6,397	6,279	6,163	6,050	5,938	6,011	6,083	6,158	6,233	6,309	5,905
10-14	6,223	6,337	6,455	6,573	6,695	6,818	6,705	6,595	6,486	6,379	6,274	6,540
15-19	6,065	6,219	6,377	6,539	6,705	6,876	7,012	7,152	7,294	7,439	7,586	6,880

Source: Delaware Population Consortium Annual Population Projections 1999

Table 2:

Population Estimates by Gender and Race

Population Estimates for Delaware, Wilmington; and New Castle County, 1997

	0-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19	% 20-64	% 65+	% Total
Delaware	201,102	455,344	94,740	751,186	26.8	60.6	12.6	100.0
Male	103,184	225,923	39,981	369,088	13.7	30.1	5.3	49.1
White	79,163	184,780	35,805	299,748	10.5	24.6	4.8	39.9
Black	21,854	36,800	3,868	62,522	2.9	4.9	0.5	8.3
Female	97,918	229,421	54,759	382,098	13.0	30.5	7.3	50.9
White	74,175	183,862	48,401	306,438	9.9	24.5	6.4	40.8
Black	21,455	40,853	5,939	68,247	2.9	5.4	0.8	9.1
Wilmington*	19,250	42,618	10,714	72,582	2.6	5.7	1.4	9.7
Male	9,988	20,441	3,764	34,193	1.3	2.7	0.5	4.6
White	2,496	9,613	2,396	14,505	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.9
Black	6,610	9,682	1,304	17,596	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.3
Female	9,262	22,177	6,950	38,389	1.2	3.0	0.9	5.1
White	2,326	9,242	4,771	16,339	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.2
Black	6,152	11,950	2,109	20,211	0.8	1.6	0.3	2.7
New Castle	128,479	304,132	53,981	486,592	17.1	40.5	7.2	64.8
Male	66,206	150,924	22,059	239,189	8.8	20.1	2.9	31.8
White	50,716	122,640	19,650	193,006	6.8	16.3	2.6	25.7
Black	13,740	24,965	2,242	40,947	1.8	3.3	0.3	5.5
Female	62,273	153,208	31,922	247,403	8.3	20.4	4.2	32.9
White	47,271	122,472	28,086	197,829	6.3	16.3	3.7	26.3
Black	13,203	27,463	3,632	44,298	1.8	3.7	0.5	5.9

Racial breakdown may not total gender breakdown due to omission of "Other" races.
* Race estimates for the city of Wilmington are illustrative and should be interpreted with care.
Source: Delaware Population Consortium

Table 3:

Population Estimates by Race

Population Estimates and Percentages of Population for Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1997 and 1999

Year	Delaware		Wilmington		New Castle County	
Total Population						
1997	733,874		72,304	9.9%	477,825	65.1%
1999	751,186		72,582	9.7%	486,592	64.8%
Whites						
1997	593,583	80.9%	30,719	42.5%	385,413	80.7%
1999	606,186	80.7%	30,844	42.5%	390,835	80.3%
Blacks						
1997	126,695	17.3%	37,660	52.1%	82,511	17.3%
1999	130,769	17.4%	37,807	52.1%	85,245	17.5%

Source: Delaware Population Consortium Annual Population Projections 1999

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT

Table 4:

Teen Birth Rates

Five-Year Average Birth Rates for Teens ages 15–19 U.S., Delaware, and Wilmington 1989–1996

Area/Race	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997
U.S.	59.9	60.2	59.6	58.0	56.4*
White	50.8	51.5	51.4	50.4	49.4*
Black	112.1	110.7	107.2	101.9	97.3*
Delaware	55.9	56.6	57.4	57.7	58.1
White	38.3	39.1	40.2	40.6	41.3
Black	120.5	118.7	115.9	113.9	113.1
Wilmington	148.3	149.7	152.6	155.3	157.6
White	134.2	136.0	137.7	146.8	143.7
Black	170.7	171.8	175.1	175.9	180.8

* Based on NCHS estimate.
Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 5:

Teen Birth Rates by Census Tract

Number and Rate of Adolescent Births by Mother's Age and Census Tracts, Wilmington, 1991-1997

Census Tract	Births to 10-14 year olds	Births to 15-19 year olds	1991–1997 Total	1991–1997 Yearly Average	Birth Rate*
1	0	27	27	4	532.5
2	1	99	100	14	80.2
3	11	78	89	13	107.3
4	2	44	46	7	110.0
5	7	154	161	23	164.7
6.01	12	134	146	21	195.0
6.02	6	136	142	20	204.6
7	6	151	157	22	229.1
8	2	16	18	3	258.2
9	10	116	126	18	185.5
10	0	7	7	1	138.1
11	0	4	4	1	33.8
12	0	12	12	2	96.8
13	0	2	2	0.3	4.6
14	2	47	49	7	213.9
15	4	76	80	11	170.8
16	11	114	125	18	227.4
17	7	109	116	17	191.6
19	9	110	119	17	253.6
20	0	27	27	4	165.3
21	12	88	100	14	164.4
22	6	204	210	30	218.1
23	10	174	184	26	205.9
24	4	78	82	12	125.9
25	1	37	38	5	87.6
26	1	68	69	10	134.1
27	0	14	14	2	56.5
Total	124	2,126	2,250	321	

*Note: Rate does not include births to 10–14 year olds
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 6:

Infant Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates by Race for the U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1986–1997

Area/Race	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997
U.S.								
All races	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7*
White	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3*
Black	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2*
Delaware								
All races	11.3	11.5	10.9	10.4	9.3	8.9	7.9	7.8
White	8.9	8.9	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.6
Black	19.6	20.0	19.8	19.9	18.2	17.0	15.7	14.7
Wilmington								
All races	20.9	20.4	19.6	19.5	18.0	16.6	15.2	13.6
White	16.2	14.1	12.3	11.2	9.7	10.1	6.2	6.4
Black	23.8	24.2	23.8	24.3	22.8	20.4	20.5	17.8
Balance of New Castle								
All races	8.6	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.1	5.9
White	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.8
Black	17.3	16.4	17.1	18.5	16.3	16.0	14.4	12.9

*Based on National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) estimate.
Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children under one year of age per 1000 live births.
Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 7:

Number of Infant Deaths

Number of Infant Deaths by Race for Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1981–1997

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Wilmington																	
All races	44	40	36	26	31	34	32	26	29	25	34	27	24	15	11	19	14
White	15	17	9	4	9	16	9	7	7	2	11	4	4	3	2	1	4
Black	29	23	26	22	22	18	23	19	22	23	23	23	20	11	9	18	10
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle County																	
All races	41	48	30	39	67	45	46	46	52	43	64	39	44	22	34	29	34
White	33	40	28	34	47	31	37	36	40	31	48	25	28	17	22	20	22
Black	8	7	1	5	20	13	9	9	12	12	15	14	16	4	12	8	10
Other	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 8:

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1989-1997

Area/ Race	1989-1993		1990-1994		1991-1995		1992-1996		1993-1997	
	Neo-natal	Postneo-natal	Neo-natal	Postneo-natal	Neo-natal	Postneo-natal	Neo-natal	Postneo-natal	Neo-natal	Postneo-natal
U.S.	5.7	3.3	5.4	3.2	5.3	3.0	5.1	2.9	4.9*	2.7*
White	4.6	2.7	4.4	2.6	4.3	2.5	4.2	2.4	4.1*	2.3*
Black	11.3	6.3	10.9	6.0	10.6	5.8	10.2	5.6	9.8*	5.3*
Delaware	7.2	3.1	6.4	2.9	6.0	2.9	5.4	2.5	5.3	2.5
White	5.5	2.0	4.7	1.9	4.5	2.0	3.8	1.8	3.7	1.9
Black	13.2	6.7	12.1	6.1	11.1	5.9	10.7	5.1	10.4	4.3
Wilmington	14.3	5.2	12.7	5.3	11.1	5.5	10.5	4.8	8.7	4.9
White	9.6	1.6	8.1	1.6	7.6	2.5	4.0	2.2	4.1	2.3
Black	18.4	7.2	15.2	7.5	13.0	7.3	14.2	6.3	11.2	6.5
Balance of New Castle County	6.3	2.2	5.4	2.0	5.3	1.9	4.5	1.6	4.5	1.5
White	5.2	1.9	4.5	1.7	4.3	1.6	3.5	1.3	3.5	1.3
Black	14.2	4.3	12.3	4.0	12.1	3.9	10.6	3.7	10.3	2.6

* Based on NCHS estimate

Neonatal mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.
Postneonatal mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children 28 to 364 days of age per 1,000 live births.
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 9:

Deaths of Children

Number of Deaths by Age and Gender
Wilmington, 1993–1997

	Age and Gender of Decedent											
	<1			1-4			5-14			15-19		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1993	18	6	24	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
1994	9	6	15	0	3	3	3	1	4	2	0	2
1995	4	7	11	2	0	2	2	1	3	5	2	7
1996	11	8	19	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	0	5
1997	8	6	14	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	6
Five-Year Totals	**50**	**33**	**83**	**6**	**4**	**10**	**7**	**6**	**13**	**17**	**5**	**22**

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 10:

Causes of Deaths of Children

Number of Deaths by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington, 1997

Causes of death	Age of Decedent					
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Cerebrovascular diseases	1	1	0	0	0	2
Motor Vehicle Crashes	0	0	0	1	2	3
Pneumonia and Influenza	1	0	1	0	0	2
Suicide	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	1	0	0	0	0	1
Homicide and Legal Intervention	0	1	0	0	2	3
Certain Conditions Originating in the Prenatal Period	5	0	0	0	0	5
Congenital Anomalies	2	0	0	0	0	2
All Other Causes	4	0	0	0	1	5
Total	**14**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**24**

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 11:

Child Injuries in Auto Accidents

Restraint Breakdowns for Injured Occupants age 0 through 4, Wilmington, 1992–1998

Year		Unknown / not equipped code	Adult seat-belt code	Child restraint code	Other restrain code	Not restrained
1992	Possible Injury	8	6	6	0	2
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1	4	3	0	3
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	9	10	9	0	5
1993	Possible Injury	7	6	6	1	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1	4	1	1	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	8	10	7	2	6
1994	Possible Injury	14	13	8	1	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	11	3	0	6
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	16	24	11	1	1
1995	Possible Injury	3	16	7	0	11
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	8	2	2	5
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	3	24	9	2	16
1996	Possible Injury	6	21	6	0	8
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	7	4	0	6
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	1
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	6	28	11	0	15
1997	Possible Injury	5	18	15	0	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	6	4	0	3
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	24	20	0	7
1998	Possible Injury	9	17	12	1	8
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1	6	7	0	4
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	10	23	19	1	12

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 12:

Alcohol Use by Teens in Traffic Crashes

(Age equal to less than 19), Wilmington, 1992–1998

		Fatal Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Total Teen Drivers Involved
1992	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	1,221	3,539	4,760
	Of those, # drinking	0	24	34	58
1993	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	6	1,145	3,295	4,446
	Of those, # drinking	2	16	23	41
1994	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	9	1,293	3,845	5,147
	Of those, # drinking	0	25	34	59
1995	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	7	1,572	4,168	5,747
	Of those, # drinking	1	35	47	83
1996	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	6	1,525	4,130	5,661
	Of those, # drinking	0	35	32	67
1997	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	2	1,893	4,369	6,264
	Of those, # drinking	0	24	20	44
1998	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	1	1,606	3,477	5,084
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	1	2

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 13:

Traffic Arrests of Teens

Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes, Wilmington, Five Year Averages 1992-1998

	1992-96	1993-97	1994-98
No insurance	6.2	7.4	9.4
Disobey traffic control devise	57.6	71.8	89.6
Unsafe lane change	20.2	22.2	26.0
Following too closely	54.6	59.2	61.6
Unsafe left turn	53.8	54.2	55.2
Entering roadway unsafely	15.8	16.0	18.0
Stop sign violations	93.4	112.2	117.4
Unsafe speed	9.0	8.4	9.2
Careless driving	131.4	162.8	178.0
Inattentive driving	245.6	243.4	282.4
Driving under the influence	19.8	18.2	15.2
Other traffic arrests	671.6	673.4	699.0
Average Total traffic arrests	1,379.0	1,449.2	1,561.0

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 14:

Arrest Breakdowns for Teens Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1992–1998

Title 21	Violation Description	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
2118	No insurance	3	1	6	1	20	9	11
4107	Disobey traffic control device	27	19	77	66	99	98	108
4122	Unsafe lane change	17	26	18	21	19	27	45
4123	Following too closely	43	51	63	68	48	66	63
4132	Unsafe left turn	45	53	48	64	59	47	58
4133	Entering roadway unsafely	16	10	15	23	15	17	20
4164a & b	Stop sign violations	61	42	80	149	135	155	68
4168	Unsafe speed	10	9	11	8	7	7	13
4176a	Careless driving	84	49	126	182	216	241	125
4176b	Inattentive driving	278	195	269	290	196	267	390
4177	Driving under the influence	21	17	17	22	22	13	2
	Other traffic arrests	689	683	769	738	479	698	811
	Total Traffic Arrests	**1,294**	**1,155**	**1,499**	**1,632**	**1,315**	**1,645**	**1,714**

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 15:

Arrest Breakdowns for Adults Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Adults (Age 20 and Over) Involved in Crashes by Violation Wilmington, 1992–1998

Title 21	Violation Description	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
2118	No insurance	86	88	89	90	76	94	101
4107	Disobey traffic control device	26	18	81	119	87	79	111
4122	Unsafe lane change	30	21	15	21	16	25	39
4123	Following too closely	38	43	54	64	44	53	53
4132	Unsafe left turn	34	46	37	58	50	36	52
4133	Entering roadway unsafely	15	7	13	20	11	15	20
4164a & b	Stop sign violations	52	38	68	136	108	125	57
4168	Unsafe speed	8	6	8	5	4	7	11
4176a	Careless driving	70	40	101	155	190	203	101
4176b	Inattentive driving	246	164	224	246	174	239	373
4177	Driving under the influence	40	31	39	49	43	55	41
	Other traffic arrests	497	515	535	492	356	512	615
	Total Traffic Arrests	1142	1017	1264	1455	1159	1443	1574

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 16:

Juvenile Crime in the Neighborhood Planning Council Regions

Wilmington, May 1994 – June 1995

Type of Crime	Neighborhood Planning Councils							
	Northeast	Eastside	WestCtrCity	Northwest	Westside	Southwest	Del. Ave.	Total
Part I Violent 1	19	8	16	22	8	7	3	83
Part I Property 2	19	17	36	50	34	43	22	221
Part II 3	117	201	77	226	118	156	10	905
Minor Offenses 4	85	78	120	80	99	93	12	567
Total	**240**	**304**	**249**	**378**	**259**	**299**	**47**	**1,776**

1 Part I violent crime includes: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
2 Part I property crime is comprised of: burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.
3 Part II crimes include: simple assault, forgery, fraud, receiving stolen property, vandalism, weapons offenses, prostitution, sexual offenses, drug offenses, gambling, offenses against family (e.g., endangering the welfare of a child), violating liquor laws, disorderly conduct, conspiracy and kidnap.
4 Minor offenses are comprised of: offenses that do not fall into the Part I and II categories.

Source: Danilo Yanich (1996). *Crime in the Wilmington Enterprise Community*.

Table 17:

Juvenile Crime Distribution

Percentage of Juvenile Crime Distributed among the Neighborhood Planning Council Regions
Wilmington, May 1994 – June 1995

Neighborhood Planning Councils	%
Northeast	13%
East Side	17%
West Center City	14%
Northwest	21%
West Side	15%
Southwest	17%
Delaware Avenue/ Bancroft Parkway	3%

Source: Danilo Yanich (1996). *Crime in the Wilmington Enterprise Community*.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE.

Table 18:

Juvenile Arrests by City

Mapping of Juvenile Arrests by Jurisdiction and Crime Groups in 1994

	Drug Offenses	Property	Violent	Total
Blades	0	1	0	1
Bridgeville	2	1	0	3
Camden	0	6	1	7
Clayton	0	3	0	3
Dagsboro	0	1	0	1
Delmar	0	1	2	3
Dewey	0	4	0	4
Dover	18	69	24	111
Elsmere	1	10	8	19
Felton	0	2	2	4
Fenwick	1	0	1	2
Georgetown	0	9	5	14
Greenwood	0	1	0	1
Harrington	0	6	0	6
Laurel	1	5	4	10
Lewes	0	2	0	2
Middletown	1	8	1	10
Milford	3	30	8	41
Millsboro	1	5	0	6
Milton	3	2	1	6
New Castle City	0	26	1	27
Newark	4	15	9	28
Newport	0	2	1	3
Rehoboth	0	3	2	5
Seaford	4	9	2	15
Selbyville	1	1	0	2
Wilmington	98	298	89	485
Total	**138**	**520**	**161**	**819**

Notes: Property crime includes arson, burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and theft of a weapon. Violent crime includes aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and homicide. Drug offenses include all felony drug arrests, e.g. trafficking, possession with intent to deliver (PWID), maintaining a dwelling or vehicle for selling drugs, possession or delivery within a school or park zone.

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center. *Disproportionate Representation of Minority Juveniles at Arrest: An Examination of 1994 Charging Patterns by Race.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 19:

Juvenile Arrests by Neighborhood

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime and Drug Offenses by Neighborhood, Wilmington, 1997

	Violent Crime	Drug Offenses
Boulevard	5	15
Browntown/ Hedgeville	9	13
Central	6	3
Cherry Island	0	1
Delaware Ave.	0	1
Eastside	14	22
Midtown Brandywine	1	2
Northwest	7	2
Price's Run	12	29
Riverside	6	10
South Wilmington	6	4
Southwest	2	2
West Center City	9	30
Westside/ Hilltop	17	52
All Neighborhoods	**94**	**186**

Source: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

Table 20:

Births by Education and Age of Mother

Number of Live Births by Education and Age of Mother Wilmington, Balance of New Castle County, and Delaware, 1997

Area/ Education	Total	Age <15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Delaware									
<9	435	29	60	38	135	87	62	19	5
9 to 11	1,336	6	403	296	338	182	70	38	3
H.S. Graduate	3,663	0	52	422	1,049	1,037	746	311	46
1 to 3 College	2,141	0	1	61	481	728	600	224	46
4+ College	2,657	0	2	0	137	873	1,085	479	81
Unknown	15	0	4	0	5	3	2	1	0
Total	10,247	35	522	817	2,145	2,910	2,565	1,072	181
Wilmington									
<9	55	11	16	4	10	8	3	3	0
9 to 11	282	0	101	73	66	29	7	6	0
H.S. Graduate	484	0	14	79	154	120	77	36	4
1 to 3 College	188	0	1	6	48	58	47	23	5
4+ College	180	0	2	0	8	54	67	41	8
Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,191	11	136	162	286	269	201	109	17
Balance of New Castle									
<9	119	7	17	12	28	25	23	6	1
9 to 11	445	1	125	88	116	66	31	16	2
H.S. Graduate	1,838	0	18	150	476	558	419	190	27
1 to 3 College	1,192	0	0	26	210	406	381	139	30
4+ College	1,898	0	0	0	83	609	787	360	59
Unknown	10	0	1	0	4	2	2	1	0
Total	5,502	8	161	276	917	1,666	1,643	712	119

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 21:

Source of Payment for Delivery

Number and Percent of Live Births By Marital Status and Principal Source of Payment For Delivery Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1997

Area Marital Status	Total Number	Medicaid Number	 Percent	Private Insurance Number	 Percent	Self Pay Number	 Percent	Unknown Number	 Percent
Delaware	10,247	3,284	32.0	6,575	64.2	334	3.3	54	0.5
Married	6,554	865	13.2	5,474	83.5	180	2.7	35	0.5
Single	3,693	2,419	65.5	1,101	29.8	154	4.2	19	0.5
Wilmington	1,191	660	55.4	470	39.5	55	4.6	6	0.5
Married	386	90	23.3	286	74.1	9	2.3	1	0.3
Single	805	570	70.8	184	22.9	46	5.7	5	0.6
Balance of New Castle County	5,502	1,050	19.1	4,282	77.8	150	2.7	20	0.4
Married	4,058	300	7.4	3,668	90.4	78	1.9	12	0.3
Single	1,444	750	51.9	614	42.5	72	5.0	8	0.6

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 22:

Median Income and Poverty Levels

Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Poverty Levels Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 1990

	Wilmington	New Castle County	Delaware
Median Household Income	$26,389	$38,617	$34,875
Per Capita Income	$14,256	$17,442	$15,854
Percent of all persons below the poverty level	18.6%	7.8%	8.9%
Percent of all households below the poverty level	18.5%	5.3%	6.3%
Percent of households below the poverty level headed by a female	71.8%	61.4%	57.2%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	27.8%	13.9%	12.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census Data 1990

Table 23:

Births by Age, Marital Status and Race

Number of Live Births by Age, Marital Status and Race of Mother
Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1997

Area/Age	Marital Status and Race							
	Married				Single			
	All races	White	Black	Other	All races	White	Black	Other
Wilmington								
<15	0	0	0	0	11	0	10	1
15-17	2	1	1	0	134	21	113	0
18-19	7	2	5	0	155	24	131	0
20-24	54	29	24	1	232	46	184	2
25-29	120	82	35	3	149	34	115	0
30-34	120	83	35	2	81	14	67	0
35-39	73	57	14	2	36	11	25	0
40+	10	7	2	1	7	1	6	0
Total	386	261	116	9	805	151	651	3
Balance of New Castle								
<15	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	0
15-17	8	7	1	0	153	98	55	0
18-19	29	26	2	1	247	160	85	2
20-24	413	342	56	15	504	331	169	4
25-29	1,381	1,204	127	50	285	174	111	0
30-34	1,488	1,305	118	65	155	96	58	1
35-39	636	553	51	32	76	53	23	0
40+	103	84	11	8	16	11	5	0
Total	4,058	3,521	366	171	1,444	926	511	7

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 24:

Food Stamp Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Persons by Zip Code who Receive Food Stamps, New Castle County, July, 1999

	Zip Code	Adults	Children	Grand Total
Query ran 7/22/99				
	19701	151	168	319
	19702	545	760	1,305
	19703	427	503	930
	19706	40	44	84
	19707	17	7	24
	19708	2	3	5
	19709	201	198	399
	19711	255	252	507
	19713	369	417	786
	19714	2	3	5
	19720	983	1,138	2,121
	19730	1	1	2
	19732	1	3	4
	19734	60	42	102
Wilmington	19801	1,588	1,842	3,409
Wilmington	19802	1,833	2,302	4,135
	19803	18	20	38
	19804	234	210	444
Wilmington	19805	1,791	2,388	4,179
	19806	103	64	167
	19807	5	5	10
	19808	224	164	388
	19809	139	192	331
	19810	64	51	115
	19899	4	3	7
	Grand Total	9,060	10,762	19,822

Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 25:

A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in Wilmington

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program (ABC) Wilmington, April 1997 through July 1998

Zip Code	Number of cases	Number of clients	Persons per case
Point in time query 7/13/98			
19801	628	1776	2.83
19802	813	2138	2.63
19805	750	2058	2.74
Total	2191	5972	2.73
Point in time query 11/6/97			
19801	772	2233	2.89
19802	942	2608	2.77
19805	876	2415	2.76
Total	2590	7256	2.80
Point in time query 9/24/97			
19801	849	2395	2.82
19802	1020	2782	2.73
19805	993	2621	2.64
Total	2862	7798	2.72
Point in time query 4/8/97*			
19801	886	Unknown	N/A
19802	1098	Unknown	N/A
19805	1007	Unknown	N/A
Total	2991		

*A Better Chance (ABC), is part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, which offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements.
Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 26:

A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program (ABC), New Castle County, July 1999

	Zip Code	Number of cases	Number of clients	Persons per case
Query ran 7/22/99				
	19701	33	100	133
	19702	130	431	561
	19703	92	255	347
	19706	13	31	44
	19707	3	7	10
	19708	1	2	3
	19709	43	120	160
	19711	52	139	191
	19713	84	218	302
	19720	270	803	1,073
	19732	1	3	4
	19734	12	27	39
Wilmington	19801	431	1,202	1,633
Wilmington	19802	524	1,475	1,999
	19803	9	26	35
	19804	44	97	141
Wilmington	19805	510	1,457	1,967
	19806	10	31	41
	19807	2	3	5
	19808	39	103	142
	19809	62	137	199
	19810	11	38	49
	Grand Total	2,376	6,705	9,081

*A Better Chance (ABC), is part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, which offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements.
Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 27:

AIDS Deaths

HIV/ Infections/ AIDS Deaths by Race, Hispanic Origin and Gender Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County 1997

Area	All races		White		Black		Other		Hispanic*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Delaware	45	15	10	1	35	14	0	0	1	0
Wilmington	15	12	2	0	13	12	0	0	1	0
Balance of New Castle Co.	19	3	4	1	15	2	0	0	0	0

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1997

Table 28:

AIDS Cases by County and Gender

Cumulative Distribution of Delaware AIDS Cases by County and Gender through June 30, 1999

County	Male	Female
Kent	151	47
New Castle in Wilm.	685	276
New Castle outside of Wilm.	454	120
Sussex	263	44
Corrections	186	16
Totals	1,739	503

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 29:

Areas of High AIDS Prevalence

Areas of High AIDS Prevalence in Delaware (top 8 zip codes), May, 1995

Zip Code	Area	#AIDS cases
19802	Wilmington	436
19801	Wilmington	320
19805	Wilmington	230
19720	New Castle	164
19977	Smyrna prison Smyrna residents	87 10
19901	Dover	105
19971	Rehoboth	71
19702	Newark	68
Total	**67.5% of all DE cases**	

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 30:

AIDS Cases in Wilmington

Gender, Race and Mode of Transmission, 1990-1998

		1998	1996	1994	1992	1990
Cases diagnosed		74	130	157	114	45
Gender	Male	51 (69%)	91 (70%)	111 (71%)	79 (69%)	36 (80%)
	Female	23 (31%)	39 (30%)	46 (21%)	35 (31%)	9 (20%)
Race/ Ethnicity	White	*	14 (11%)	17 (11%)	16 (14%)	16 (36%)
	Black	67 (88%)	112 (85%)	130 (83%)	89 (78%)	28 (63%)
	Hispanic	7 (9%)	5 (4%)	9 (6%)	8 (7%)	*
Mode of Transmission	MSM	10 (14%)	23 (18%)	26 (17%)	32 (29%)	20 (44%)
	IDU	40 (54%)	80 (62%)	91 (58%)	59 (53%)	17 (38%)
	MSM/ IDU	4 (5%)	4 (3%)	16 (10%)	11 (10%)	*
	Heterosexual	10 (14%)	21 (16%)	21 (13%)	9 (8%)	5 (11%)
	Other	10 (14%)	*	*	0	

The city of Wilmington is defined as zip codes: 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806
Data [*] not shown due to small number of individuals and potential for identification
MSM – men who have sex with men
IDU – intravenous or injection drug users
MSM/ IDU – men who have sex with men and inject drugs
Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 31:

Monthly Domestic Incident Report

Domestic Incident Report Statistics Monthly Count for 1998 (Combined Total Criminal & Non-Criminal)
Wilmington and Delaware, 1998

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Wilmington												
295	266	346	305	379	307	370	374	379	327	321	129	3,798
Delaware												
2,302	1,935	2,367	2,245	2,477	2,253	2,404	2,386	2,215	2,309	2,177	1,814	26,884
Percentage of Wilmington's Domestic Incidents in the State												
12.8	13.7	14.6	13.6	15.3	13.6	15.4	15.7	17.1	14.2	14.7	7.1	14.2

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

Table 32:

Child Care Costs

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1998

Age	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle County		
	Min.	Average	High	Min.	Average	High	Min.	Average	High
0–12 months	47	90	160	60	97	190	45	105	190
12–24 months	33	86	160	55	92	190	50	100	190
24–36 months	—	84	140	50	89	180	—	97	180
3 years old	39	82	146	50	87	180	38	95	180
4 years old	—	82	146	50	86	180	—	95	180
Kindergarten	—	80	—	35	77	180	—	95	—
School Age	15	47	107	25	52	100	20	52	115

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

KIDS COUNT in Delaware
298K Graham Hall • University of Delaware • Newark, DE 19716-7350
Phone: (302) 831-4966 • Fax: (302) 831-4987
www.dekidscount.org

Copyright © 1999, KIDS COUNT in Delaware
Please feel free to copy all or portions of this report. We welcome further distribution but require acknowledgment of KIDS COUNT in Delaware in any reproduction, quotation or other use of the Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 1999.

The photographs in this book do not necessarily represent the situations described.

To order additional copies contact: Teresa L. Schooley, Project Director, KIDS COUNT in Delaware
298K Graham Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-7350

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT in Delaware
298K Graham Hall University of Delaware Newark, DE 19716-7350
Phone: (302) 831-4966 Fax: (302) 831-4987
www.dekidscount.org